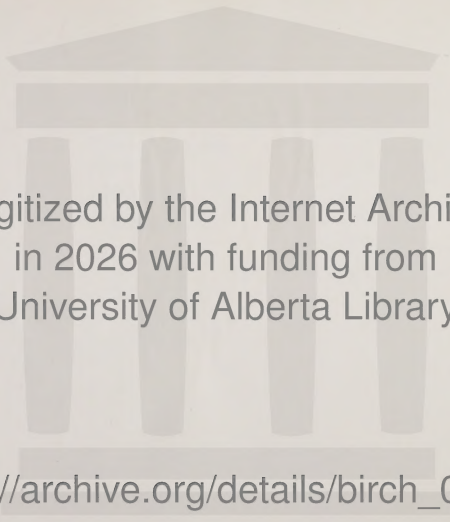


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Von

CHARLES E. CLEMENS,

*Professor of the Organ and Theory at the Klindworth-Scharwenka Conservatorium, Organist and Choir Director of the English Church, Berlin,
and Director of the Anglo-German Home for Art Students in Berlin.*

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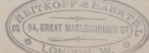
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VORWORT.

Es existiren für angehende Studirende der Orgel gewisse Schwierigkeiten, die meines Wissens von Pädagogen noch nicht erschöpfend behandelt worden sind. Bei meinen Versuchen, diese Schwierigkeiten zu beseitigen, entwarf ich eine Reihe von Pedalstudien. So vortheilhaft erwiesen sich diese, und so beifällig wurden sie von meinen Schülern aufgenommen, dass der Gedanke wach wurde, eine vollständige Pedal-Schule, die sich über das ganze Gebiet der modernen Pedal-Technik erstreckt, zu verfassen. Das Resultat meiner Bemühungen übergebe ich hiernit der Öffentlichkeit, in der Hoffnung, dass es von seiten sachverständiger Fachmänner und strebsamer Studirender eine beifällige Aufnahme finden möge.

Obgleich es mein Bestreben gewesen ist, die verschiedenen Etüden durchweg fortschreitend zu gestalten, so ist es doch keineswegs notwendig, dass dieses Werk genau in der Reihenfolge der Etüden durchgenommen werden muss. Abtheilung 1 und die ersten Etüden in Abtheilung 2 dürfen fast gleichzeitig angefangen werden, aber der Studirende wird gut thun, mit den zwölf Übungen in Abth. 1 fortzufahren, auch nachdem er bedeutende Fortschritte in Abth. 2 und 3 gemacht hat. Hat er bisher wenig Erfahrung im Gebrauch der Manuale gehabt, so sollten zwei-, drei- und vierstimmige Übungen für die Manuale zur gleichen Zeit mit den Pedal-Etüden in Abth. 1, 2 und 3 vorgenommen werden. (Siehe Bemerkung.) Sobald als die Übungen in Abth. 3 mit ziemlicher Geläufigkeit gespielt werden können, mag man mit Abth. 4 oder 5 anfangen; gleichzeitig sind die Übungen in Abth. 3 in allmählich zunehmendem Tempo fortzusetzen.

Pianisten spielen den Bass einer Komposition mit der linken Hand allein und sie begegnen deshalb grossen Schwierigkeiten beim Orgelspiel, da die linke Hand unwillkürlich den Versuch macht, den Bass zu spielen, den das Pedal bei der Orgel vertritt. Abth. 5 hat den Zweck, diese Schwierigkeit so schnell wie möglich zu beseitigen. Diese Studien können

PREFACE.

The idea of this work on Pedal Technique originated in the writing of some supplementary Studies for the Pedal, covering definite difficulties, for the use of my Organ Students in Berlin. The interest taken in these, and the frequent request for others, encouraged me to write a series of Studies to cover the whole range of modern Pedal Technique.

Although it has been my endeavour to make the various exercises in the Sections progressive, it is not suggested that the whole work should necessarily be taken consecutively. Sec. 1 and the earlier Exercises in Sec. 2 may be commenced almost simultaneously, but the student will do well to continue practising the twelve Exercises in Sec. 1 even after considerable progress has been made in Sections 2 and 3. If the student has had only a limited experience in Manual part playing, exercises for the Manuals in 2, 3 and 4 parts should be practised simultaneously with the Pedal Studies in Sections 1, 2 and 3. When the Exercises in Sec. 3 can be played with moderate speed, either Sec. 4 or Sec. 5 may then be commenced, taking, at the same time, the Exercises in Sec. 3 at a gradually accelerated tempo.

A Pianist is so accustomed to play the *Bass* of a composition with the left hand, that, for some little time after commencing the study of the Organ, the chief difficulty is to prevent the left hand running after the Bass, which part is, in Organ music, as a rule played with the Pedal. The chief object of Section 5 is to overcome this difficulty as quickly as possible. In addition to this especial object, the studies in Section 5 may be considered as a necessary preliminary to the successful playing of hymn tunes and the other ordinary music used in the services of the Church.

A student is rather too frequently inclined to suppose that a hymn tune or a chant can be easily played, even before an ordinary passage

aber auch als eine nothwendige Vorschule zum erfolgreichen Spielen von Chorälen und Kirchenmusik überhaupt betrachtet werden. Studierende bilden sich oft ein, dass ein Choral ganz leicht gespielt werden kann, sogar ehe man im Stande ist, eine ganz gewöhnliche Pedal-Passage mit Sicherheit auszuführen.

Wenn der Studierende schon vorher genügende Erfahrung im Gebrauch der Manuale gehabt hat, so ist zu erwarten, dass durch eine sorgfältige Übung der Studien in Abth. 5 die Hände und Füße genügende Geschicklichkeit und Unabhängigkeit erlangen werden, um den Studierenden nunmehr in den Stand zu setzen, eine Aussetzung von Hymnen und Psalmen mit Lust und Gewinn zu studiren.

Ferner sind leichtere Werke von BACH, SMART, MERKEL, RHEINBERGER und anderen angesehenen Orgel-Komponisten und zu gleicher Zeit die Tonleiter-Trios in Abth. 6 in Angriff zu nehmen. Die verschiedenen Studien in Abth. 7 sowie in Abth. 6 dürfen nebeneinander oder nacheinander vorgenommen werden.

Zum Schluss ertheilt der Verfasser den Studierenden den ernstlichen Rath, nicht etwa zu glauben, dass die Nützlichkeit des Werkes durch ein einmaliges Durchspielen zu erschöpfen ist. Während der Studierende sich mit den grösseren Orgelwerken vertraut macht, soll er die verschiedenen Abtheilungen noch einmal wiederholen; dieses Mal aber das Tempo, wo es wünschenswerth erscheint, allmählich beschleunigen und den Anschlag vervollkommen.

Indem ich dieses Werk der Öffentlichkeit übergebe, möchte ich meinem Freunde A. C. FAULL, Esq., meinen Dank für seine schätzbare Hilfe aussprechen. Seine kritische Revision sowie seine Vorschläge sind von grossem Werth gewesen. Ferner bin ich auch Dr. KARN in London, der ebenfalls das Werk einer letzten und sorgfältigen Revision unterworfen hat, zu grossem Dank verpflichtet.

Berlin, 1893.

can be safely performed on the Pedal board, but a well written tune is a piece of four part writing and most certainly should not be considered an easy thing to play well. It is hoped that if enough Manual experience has been previously acquired, a careful rehearsal of the exercises in Section 5 will make the hands and feet sufficiently skilful and independent of each other, and so enable the student to practise Psalmody with pleasure and profit.

At this stage some of the lesser works of BACH, SMART, MERKEL, RHEINBERGER, and the many other composers who have enriched our Organ literature, may be practised, proceeding at the same time gradually with the Scale Trios in Section 6. The various studies in Section 7 may be taken side by side, or alternately with the studies in Sec. 6.

In conclusion, the author would earnestly recommend that the student should not consider the utility of the work to have ceased when its contents have been played through. Whilst progress is being made with the larger Organ works, the various Sections should be again rehearsed, this time gradually accelerating the Tempo where desirable, whilst perfecting the touch.

In sending forth this work I desire most gratefully to acknowledge my obligations to my friend A. C. FAULL Esq. of Plymouth, England, for his valuable suggestions and critical revision throughout the progress of the work, and I am further indebted to Dr. KARN of London and Mr. FAULL conjointly for a most important final revision of the whole work.

C. E. C.

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Erklärung der Pedal-Zeichen in diesem Werk.

Wenn irgend eins der folgenden Zeichen über dem Notensystem steht, so bezieht es sich auf den rechten Fuss; steht es unter dem Notensystem, auf den linken Fuss.

Λ oder ∨ zeigt an, dass die Fusspitze gebraucht werden soll.

U oder η zeigt an, dass die Ferse gebraucht werden soll.

Λ U bedeutet, dass entweder die Fusspitze oder die Ferse gebraucht werden kann.

U U bei diesem Zeichen drücke man zuerst die Taste mit der Fusspitze nieder und lasse dann sofort die Ferse auf die Taste gleiten, jedoch ohne die Note noch einmal anzuschlagen. Dagegen bedeutet U U, dass man zuerst die Ferse und dann die Fusspitze gebrauchen soll.

Steht ein Zeichen für Fusspitze oder Ferse unmittelbar über einem kurzen Strich, z. B. U oder Λ, so bedeutet dies, dass der die Note anschlagende Fuss über (vor) den anderen Fuss setzen muss. Vgl. Heft I, S. 22.

ch. Man wechsele den Fuss auf der Taste. Steht das Zeichen über dem Notensystem, so gebrauche man den rechten Fuss zuerst, steht es unter dem Notensystem, den linken Fuss zuerst.

[] oder [] Skämmtliche Noten, die in dieser Klammer stehen, werden mit einem Fusse gespielt.

Um Raum zu ersparen, werden manchmal zwei Pedalsätze auf demselben Notensystem geschrieben. Z. B.: Übung 44, Takt 1, zeigt



oder []

dass die Passage entweder oder gespielt werden darf; der letztere Satz ist natürlich gleichbedeutend mit



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Explanation of the Pedal Signs used in this work.

When any of the following signs are placed above the staff, they refer to the right foot, when below the staff, to the left foot.

Λ or ∨ signifies that the Toe of the foot is to be used.

U or η signifies that the Heel of the foot is to be used.

Λ U indicates that either the toe or the heel may be used (see page 23 Vol. I).

U U indicates that the toe of the foot will first take the note, immediately afterwards changing to the heel, without repeating the note; and U U indicates the reverse.

When a toe or heel mark is placed immediately above a short line, thus: ∨ or U, it indicates that the foot which takes the note will pass over (in front of) the other foot. See page 22 vol. I.

ch. indicates that the foot is to be changed on the note. If placed above the staff, take the right foot first, if below the staff, left foot first.

[] or [] indicates that all the notes within the sign are to be played with one foot.

For economy of space two methods of pedalling are sometimes shown on one staff. For example Ex. 44 bar 1



or []

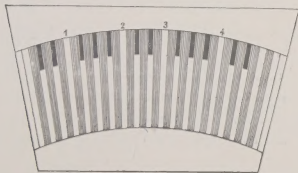
passage may be performed either or the latter, of course, being equivalent to



Abtheilung I.

Übungen zum Auffinden der Noten.

Zur vollständigen Beherrschung des Pedals ist es vor allen Dingen nöthig, dass der Studirende ein richtiges Bild desselben seinem Geiste vorführe, um in den Stand gesetzt zu werden, jede Note sogleich aufzufinden und mit dem Fusse niederzudrücken. Ein modernes Pedal hat einen Umfang von 30 Tasten (von *C* bis *F*) und ist einfach eine Vergrösserung der Klaviatur. Die Tasten-Zwischenräume des Pedals sind identisch mit den Tasten-Zwischenräumen der Klaviatur und ermöglichen es dem Organisten jede beliebige Taste des Pedals zu finden, ohne auf seine Füsse zu sehen, und überhaupt technisch genau zu spielen.



Strahlenförmiges Pedal.
(Strahlenförmig und ausgehöhlt.)

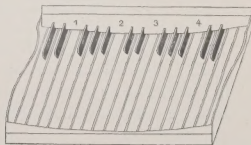
Radiating Pedal board.
(Radiating and Concave.)

Obige Abbildung zeigt ein Pedal von 30 Tasten. Die 4 Zwischenräume der kurzen Tasten sind durch 1, 2, 3, 4 bezeichnet. Nachdem

Section I.

Exercises in Locating the Notes.

The first step in obtaining a mastery over the Pedal board of an Organ is to get an accurate mental conception of the board as a whole, and the next to acquire the power of locating, and pressing with the foot, any note within its compass. If we glance at a modern Pedal board we find a compass of thirty notes, *C* to *F*—and we see that this compass of thirty notes is simply an enlarged section of the Finger board, the gaps between the short Pedal keys corresponding, on an enlarged scale, with the gaps between the black keys of the Finger board. It is the presence of these gaps between the short keys which enables an Organist to play with precision, and without looking at the feet, any desired note on the Pedal board.



„College of Organists“ Pedal.
(Parallel und ausgehöhlt mit strahlenförmigen kurzen Tasten.)

“College of Organists” Pedal board.
(Parallel and Concave with radiating sharps.)

The above Diagrams shew the Pedal board of thirty notes with the four gaps between the short keys marked 1, 2, 3, 4. Having taken a

der Studierende das Pedal genau ins Auge gefasst und sich die Stellung der 4 Zwischenräume vergegenwärtigt hat, setze er sich aufrecht in die Mitte der Orgelbank.

Wenn sie die richtige Höhe hat, so wird er im Stande sein, die Füße rückwärts, vorwärts oder seitwärts zu bewegen, und mit der Fussspitze oder Ferse die Pedaltasten herunterzudrücken. Wenn die Füße ziemlich zusammengehalten und vorwärts bewegt werden, so gleiten sie in die beiden mittleren Tasten-Zwischenräume (Nr. 2 u. 3 siehe Abbildung) hinein. Wenn der rechte Fuss sich zwischen den zwei kurzen Tasten *Es* und *Fis* befindet, so braucht man ihn bloß etwas rechts oder links zu bewegen, um nach *Es* und *Fis* zu gelangen; und nach weniger Übung kann man leicht jede der den Zwischenraum Nr. 3 umgebenden Noten (*D*, *Es*, *E*, *F*, *Fis*, *G* oder *Gis*) mit Sicherheit treffen. Auf dieselbe Art und Weise, mit dem linken Fusse in dem Zwischenraume Nr. 2 als Ausgangspunkt, können wir sehr leicht alle Tasten in unmittelbarer Nähe (*As*, *A*, *B*, *H*, *C*, *Cis*, *D* oder *Es*) finden. Aus diesem ergibt sich, dass mit Hilfe der Zwischenräume 2—3 jede Taste in der Octave *As*—*As* sehr leicht zu finden ist, und in ähnliche Weise kann jede Taste am oberen oder unteren Ende des Pedals mit Hilfe der Zwischenräume 1 und 4 aufgefunden werden. Daraus geht also hervor, dass jede Taste des Pedals durch irgend einen von den Zwischenräumen 1, 2, 3, 4 leicht gefunden werden kann. Ein Organist *fühlt* nach den Tasten des Pedals ungefähr so, wie ein blinder Pianist die Tasten des Klaviers berührt.

Der Studierende darf sich jedoch nicht einbilden, dass jede Taste des Pedals in dieser Weise aufzufinden ist. Nachdem er die ersten Noten einer Passage oder Phrase angeschlagen hat, sind die folgenden Noten durch Berechnung der Entfernungen zu spielen.

Sein Augenmerk muss darauf gerichtet sein, dass er mit unfehlbarer Genauigkeit und ohne auf die Füße zu sehen, den Fuss auf eine bestimmte Taste setzt und sie herniederdrückt. Ohne diese Fähigkeit ist ein gutes Pedalspiel überhaupt ausgeschlossen.

Die Zahlen 1, 2, 3, 4 in den nachstehenden Übungen (über und unter den Noten) beziehen sich auf den ersten, zweiten, dritten oder vierten Zwischenraum, und die Zahl zeigt in jedem Falle an, dass der Schüler seinen Fuss in den vorher bemerkten Zwischenraum hineinbewegen soll, ehe er die Taste herniederdrückt. Die Zahl *über* dem Notensystem

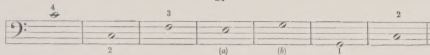
good glance at the Pedal board of an Organ and noted the presence and position of the four gaps, the student should next sit upright in the centre of the Organ bench. If the bench is of the proper height he will be able to swing the feet backwards, forwards, or side-ways, and be also able to depress the Pedal keys *easily* either with the toe or heel. Next, let the feet be held fairly together in a central position and moved naturally forward — if this be done far enough, the feet will enter the two middle gaps of the Pedal board Nos. 2 and 3 in the Diagrams. We will now speak of the right foot only, which we will suppose is between the two short keys *E*^b and *F*[♯]. It is quite evident, that, with the foot in this gap as a starting point, we have only to move it *very little* to the right or left, as the case may be, to get *F*[♯] or *E*^b, and after a little practice we can easily depend upon striking *any* of the notes which surround the gap No. 3 — *D*, *E*^b, *E*, *F*, *F*[♯], *G* or *G*[♯] — with absolute precision. In the same way, with the left foot in gap No. 2 as a starting point, we can easily find any of the notes in the immediate neighbourhood — *A*^b, *A*, *B*^b, *B*, *C*, *C*[♯], *D* or *E*^b. From this we see that any note in the Octave *A*^b—*A*^b can be easily found, without looking at the feet, by means of gaps 2 and 3. Similarly, the notes in the lower and upper parts of the board can be found by means of gaps 1 and 4. We thus see that any note of the Pedal board may be found by means of one or other of the gaps 1, 2, 3, 4. An Organist *feels* for the notes of the Pedal board with his feet, much in the same way as a blind performer would, with his fingers, find the notes on the Pianoforte. The student must not, however, suppose that *every* note played on the Pedal board has to be groped for in this manner. After the first notes of a passage or phrase have been struck, the succeeding notes may be played, and in fact *should* be played, by calculating the distances mentally. What is desired is the ability to place the foot immediately above any note at any time, so that the note may be struck, without looking at the feet, with unerring precision. Without this power no pedalling can be safe or satisfactory.

In the following Exercises the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, above and below the notes, refer to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd or 4th gap, and the number in every case indicates that the student should place the foot in the gap mentioned before proceeding to depress the note. When the number is placed

bezieht sich auf den rechten Fuss, die Zahl *unter* dem Notensystem auf den linken Fuss. Wenn bei einer Note die Zahl fehlt, so ist der Fuss, der die Taste niederzudrücken hat, entweder in unmittelbarer Nähe derselben, oder die Stellung des anderen Fusses ist ein genügender Wegweiser. Die Tasten müssen mit der Spitze des Fusses niedergedrückt werden und der rechte und linke Fuss sind abwechselnd zu gebrauchen.

above the staff it refers to the right foot, when *below* the staff to the left foot. When a note occurs without a number, either the foot which has to strike the note has had to move but very little, or the position of the other foot is a sufficient guide. The notes are to be played with the toe of the foot, using alternately the right and left foot.

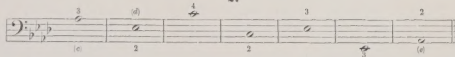
1.



(a) Die Note, die der linke Fuss niederzudrücken hat, ist leicht zu finden, da sie sich nur eine Stufe niedriger befindet als die Taste, die der rechte Fuss niederhält. (b) Die Taste, die der rechte Fuss niederzudrücken hat, ist bloß eine Stufe höher als die, welche zuvor der linke Fuss niedergedrückt, und ist um so leichter zu treffen, da der rechte Fuss seine Stellung nicht wesentlich zu verändern hat.

At (a) the left foot can make no mistake, for it has merely to strike the note one degree lower than the note held by the right foot. At (b) the right foot has been almost stationary, the note required being but one degree higher than the note in the third bar.

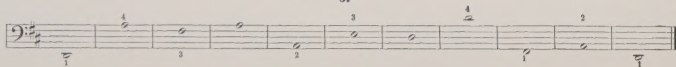
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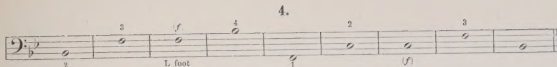


(c) Hier muss der rechte Fuss den dritten Zwischenraum als Wegweiser benutzen, indem man über *Ges* gleitet und die angrenzende kurze Taste niederdrückt. (d) Hier muss in gleicher Weise der linke Fuss über *Des* gleiten und die angrenzende Taste niederdrücken. (e) Hier gleitet der rechte Fuss über *B*.

(c) Here the right foot will take the 3rd gap as a guide, go over the *G*♭ and strike the adjoining short key. (d) Here the left foot will similarly go over the *D*♭ and strike the adjoining key. (e) Here the right foot goes over the *B*♭.

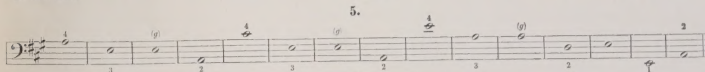
3.





(f) Hier nimmt der linke Fuss den Platz ein, den vorher der rechte Fuss inne hatte.

(f) Here the left foot takes the position that the right foot has just occupied.



(g) Der rechte Fuss nimmt hier den Platz ein, den der linke Fuss zuvor inne hatte. Obige Übungen sind zuerst ohne Rücksicht auf das Tempo zu studieren; jede Note darf so lange gehalten werden, bis die nächste gefunden ist. Sobald aber die verschiedenen Tasten und Zwischenräume ohne Zögern gefunden werden, so kann man zuerst in einem langsamen Tempo spielen und nachher das Tempo beschleunigen. Man zähle vier in jedem Takte und halte den Fuss schon im vierten Takttheil des vorbergehenden Taktes unmittelbar über die Note, die niederzudrücken ist. Wenn man die Übungen 1—5 genau und im Tempo spielen kann, so sind die Übungen 6 und 7, welche das Auffinden von zwei Noten zu gleicher Zeit als Ziel haben, in Angriff zu nehmen, wobei beide Füße in Gebrauch kommen. Übungen 6 und 7 sind zuerst ohne Tempo und später mit Tempo zu üben. Die verschiedenen Zwischenräume sind während der Pausen zu finden. Nur acht- und vierflüssige Register sind für die Übungen 6 und 7 zu verwerthen, keineswegs sechzehnfüssige.

At (g) the right foot takes the position previously occupied by the left foot. The above Exercises may first be practised without any reference to tempo; that is to say, each bar may be held as long as is necessary to find the succeeding note. As soon, however, as the various notes and gaps can be found without hesitation, the student should proceed to play them in tempo; at first slowly, and afterwards increasing the speed. Count the four beats in each bar and have the foot immediately over the note to be struck not later than the fourth beat of the preceding bar. When Ex. 1—5 can be played accurately, and in tempo, the student should proceed with Exercises 6 and 7, which afford practice in locating two notes at the same time, one with each foot. Nos. 6 and 7 should be played like the preceding Exercises, at first without and afterwards with tempo, the various gaps being found during the minim rests. Stops of 8 and 4 ft. pitch only should be used for Nos. 6 and 7, no 16 feet.



Bei (h) bewegen sich die Füße in die zwei mittleren Zwischenräume, bei (i) in die entferntesten Zwischenräume, u. a. w.

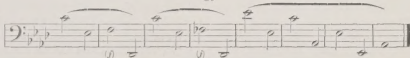
At (h) the feet take the two centre gaps, at (i) the two extreme gaps, and so on.



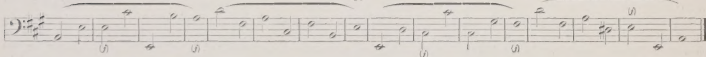
Übungen 8–12 sind nun in derselben Weise wie die vorhergehenden Übungen durchzunehmen; die Zahlen, welche die Zwischenräume angeben, sind hier nicht angeführt und müssen sich gedacht werden. Das Auffinden der Noten (*j*) kann ohne den Gebrauch der Zwischenräume vor sich gehen, die Lage der Taste, die der andere Fuss niederdrückt, dürfte ein genügender Wegweiser sein.

N^{os}. 8 to 12 should now be rehearsed in the same manner as the preceding exercises, the numbers of the gaps being supplied mentally. The notes at (*j*) can be found without the use of the gap, the position of the note held by the other foot being a sufficient guide.

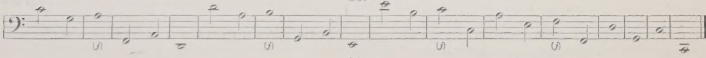
8.



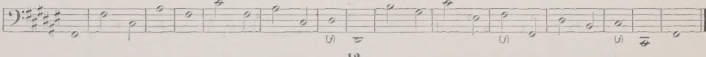
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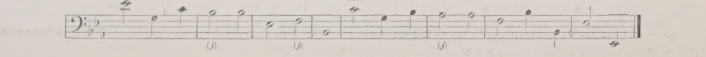
10.



11.



12.



Abtheilung 2.

Studien für die Spitze des Fusses.

In der vorhergehenden Abtheilung habe ich um die Thätigkeit des Fusses zu bezeichnen mich des Verbums „anschlagen“ bedient, dieses Wort aber bezeichnet nicht genau die Thätigkeit. Das Zeitwort „drücken“ erscheint passender, doch deckt es den Begriff nicht vollständig, da eine Thätigkeit zu bezeichnen ist, die zwischen einem starken Drucke und Anschlagen liegt. Das Niederdrücken einer Taste öffnet das Ventil einer Pfeife, lässt den Wind hindringen und die Pfeife ertönen. Der Schüler darf nie vergessen, dass um ein promptes Ertönen zu erzeugen es nöthig ist, dass das Ventil schnell und vollständig geöffnet wird, dass aber die Pedal-Taste geräuschlos niedergedrückt wird.

Die Pedaltaste darf bloß niedergedrückt werden durch eine Bewegung des Fusses vom Knöchel, das Bein ist bloß zu gebrauchen als Lenker des Fusses von einem Theile des Pedals zu dem andern. Rapides, wirkungsvolles und graciöses Pedalspiel ist ganz und gar unmöglich wenn das Fussgelenk sich nicht frei bewegt.

Fussgelenk-Übungen können mit Nutzen ausgeführt werden ohne Benutzung des Pedals. Man setze sich z. B. in einen Stuhl von solcher Höhe, dass die Füße gerade über dem Fussboden hängen und zwar in einer solchen natürlichen Weise, dass der Wunsch, die Füße auf dem Fussboden ruhen zu lassen, nicht erweckt wird.

Man bewege die Spitze des Fusses auf und ab, halte aber das Bein vollständig still, und wenn die Spitze des Fusses sich hebt wird die Ferse den Boden berühren, und wenn die Ferse sich hebt wird die Spitze des Fusses mit dem Boden in Berührung kommen. Diese Fussgelenk-Thätigkeit kann der Schüler entwickeln, wenn er sich in einen Stuhl von gewisser Höhe setzt, und die folgenden Übungen dürften ihm von grossem Nutzen sein.

I. Man bewege die Fussspitze langsam auf und ab und zähle zwei wie in einem zweitheiligen Takte; in der Niederbewegung muss die Fussspitze, aber nicht die Ferse, in hörbarer Weise den Fussboden berühren.

Section 2.

Studies for the toe of each Foot.

In the preceding section the word "strike" has been used in connection with the sounding of a Pedal note. This is a convenient word but it does not represent accurately the action which should take place. If one word must be used to express it, the word "pressure" would perhaps be preferable to "stroke", but what is really desired is an action something between a firm pressure and a stroke. When a key is depressed, a pallet is pulled down, the wind rushes through the hole which the pallet had covered- and the pipe speaks. What the student should especially bear in mind is, that while for the sake of prompt speech it is of the greatest importance that the pallet should be pulled down quickly and thoroughly, the attack of the foot on the Pedal key should be noiseless.

A pedal key should be depressed by movement of the ankle joint alone- the leg being used merely to move the foot from one part of the pedal board to another. Rapid, effective or graceful pedalling without a free ankle joint is quite impossible. "Ankle practice" may at first be profitably conducted away from the Organ. Sit in a chair of such a height that the feet can swing just clear of the floor without fatigue- so that they may hang naturally in that position without any desire to rest on the floor- move the toe up and down, keeping the leg quite still, and (if the foot is sufficiently close to the floor) when the toe is up, the heel will be touching the ground, and vice versa. This is the ankle action we desire to develop, and to this end the student should (seated in the chair) now go through the following Exercises.

I. Move toe up and down rather slowly, counting, as it were, two in a bar; let the attack of the toe on the floor be quite audible and hold the foot so that the heel does not touch the floor.

II. In einem viertheiligen Takte lasse man die Fussspitze auf dem ersten Taktgliede hernieder, halte ihn fest am Fussboden bis zum vierten Taktgliede einschliesslich, worauf die Fussspitze sich hebt, um auf dem ersten Taktgliede des nächsten Taktes herniederzufallen.

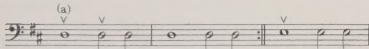
III. In einem viertheiligen Takte lasse man die Fussspitze sich zweimal auf dem vierten Taktgliede auf und ab bewegen.

IV. Wiederum in einem viertheiligen Takte lasse man die Fussspitze sich dreimal auf dem vierten Taktgliede auf und ab bewegen.

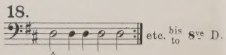
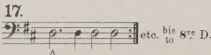
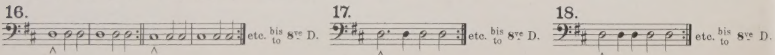
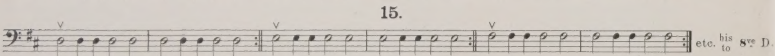
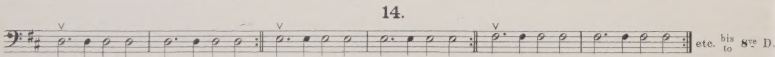
Solche Übungen werden sehr schnell die Beherrschung des Fussgelenks erzielen.

Man übe abwechselnd mit dem rechten und mit dem linken Fusse.

Die nachstehenden Fussgelenk-Übungen sind an der Orgel vorzunehmen.



(a) Das Zeichen v bedeutet hier, sowie überhaupt durch das ganze Werk, dass die Fussspitze zu gebrauchen ist. Wenn es über dem Notensystem steht, so bezieht es sich auf den rechten Fuss, wenn es unter dem Notensystem steht auf den linken. In dieser, sowie in den folgenden Übungen, muss jede Note ihren vollen Werth erhalten, daher muss die Bewegung der Fussspitze auf- und abwärts in möglichst kurzer Zeit stattfinden; man gebrauche dabei die Art des Anschlages, die auf Seite 11 erläutert wurde.



II. Next, in a bar of four beats let the toe descend on first beat, remain on the floor firmly until the fourth beat, then after the fourth beat, the toe should ascend and descend again for the first beat in the next bar.

III. With the same bar of four beats, let the toe ascend and descend twice on the fourth beat.

IV. Make, as it were, a triplet on the last beat. A few practices conducted as above will quickly give control over the ankle joint.

Practise in succession with right and left foot.

The following ankle practice should now be conducted at the Organ:

13.

(a) This sign v both here and throughout the work indicates that the toe of the foot is to be used. When placed above the staff, it refers to the right foot, when below the staff, to the left foot. In this and the following Exercises hold each note its full value, making the ascent and descent of the toe in the shortest possible time, using the kind of touch described at page 11.

14.

15.

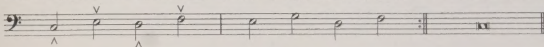
17.

18.

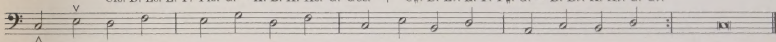
Die folgenden Übungen sind jetzt vorzunehmen. Man wechsele die Fussspitzen nach einander und beobachte ein strenges *Legato* zwischen den aufeinander folgenden Noten. Die zwei ersten Noten jeder Übung (für jede Fussspitze eine Note) sind vermittelt der grossen Zwischenräume der kurzen Tasten zu finden, aber alle übrigen Abstände der Pedalnoten muss man berechnen. Wenn die Fussspitze eine kurze Taste herniederdrückt, so darf dieselbe nur die Hälfte der Taste bedecken – wenn sie eine lange Taste niederdrückt, so muss es in der unmittelbaren Nähe der kurzen Taste geschehen. Wir rathen ernstlich dem Schüler jede Übung in allen angeführten Tonarten zu spielen; da es aber in diesem Stadium nicht wünschenswerth ist Schwierigkeiten zu vergrössern, so ist es rathsam jede der angegebenen Transpositionen niederzuschreiben und nicht zu versuchen vom Blatt zu transponiren.

The following Exercises should now be practised, using alternate toes and preserving a strict *legato* between the successive notes. The first two notes of each Exercise (one for each foot) should be found by means of the proper gaps, but the Intervals for the remainder of the Exercise should be taken by calculation. When the toe is depressing a short key it should not cover more than half of the key; when depressing a long key, it should be just conveniently near to the short keys. Students are earnestly recommended to play each Exercise in the whole of the keys mentioned; but, as it is undesirable at this stage to multiply difficulties, the student will do well, before playing, to write out on paper the various transpositions indicated and not attempt to transpose at sight.

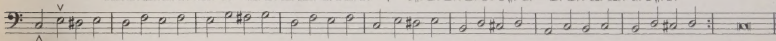
Man spiele auch in den folgenden Tonarten:
Cis. D. Es. E. F. Fis. – H. B. A. As. G. Ges.



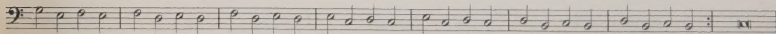
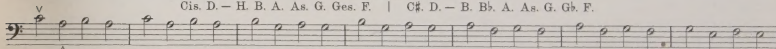
20. Cis. D. Es. E. F. Fis. G. – H. B. A. As. G. Ges. | C♯. D. E♭. E. F. F♯. G. – B. B♭. A. A♭. G. G♭.



21. Cis. D. Es. E. F. Fis. G. – H. B. A. As. G. Fis. F. | C♯. D. E♭. E. F. F♯. G. – B. B♭. A. A♭. G. F♯. F.

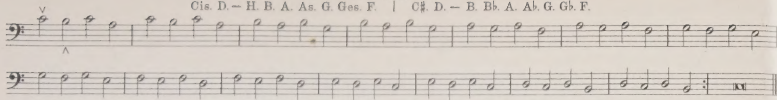


22. Cis. D. – H. B. A. As. G. Ges. F. | C♯. D. – B. B♭. A. As. G. G♭. F.



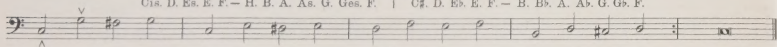
23.

Cis. D. — H. B. A. As. G. Ges. F. | C♯. D. — B. B♭. A. A♭. G. G♭. F.



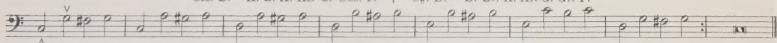
24.

Cis. D. Es. E. F. — H. B. A. As. G. Ges. F. | C♯. D. E♭. E. F. — B. B♭. A. A♭. G. G♭. F.



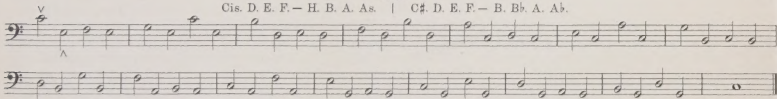
25.

Cis. D. — H. B. A. As. G. Ges. F. | C♯. D. — B. B♭. A. A♭. G. G♭. F.



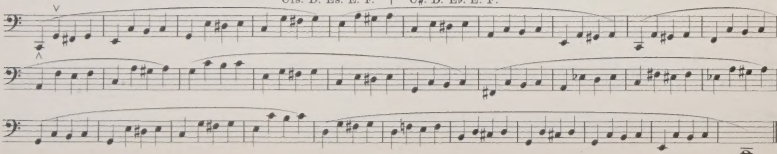
26.

Cis. D. E. F. — H. B. A. As. | C♯. D. E. F. — B. B♭. A. A♭.



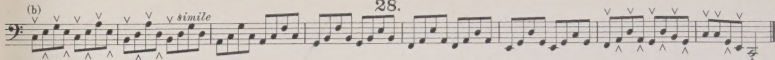
27.

Cis. D. Es. E. F. | C♯. D. E♭. E. F.



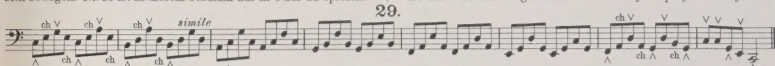
Übungen 28 und 31 sind sehr wichtig und sollten auch, nachdem der Schüler Abtheilung 5 und 6 geübt hat, fleissig gespielt werden.

Exercises 28 and 31 are very important and should be frequently played, even after the student has practised Sections 5 and 6.



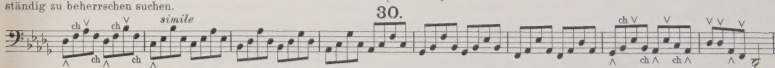
(b) In dieser Übung muss der rechte Fuss vor dem linken Fusse sich bewegen. Nr. 28 ist in diesem Stadium nur in C dur zu spielen.

(b) Throughout this Exercise pass the right foot in front of the left. At this stage No. 28 should only be played in key of C.



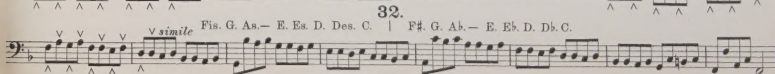
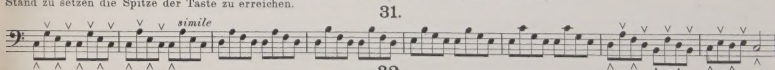
Nr. 29 ist ganz dieselbe Übung wie Nr. 28, aber weicht im Pedalgebrauch ab. Die Buchstaben „ch“ (*change* = wechseln) zeigen an, dass die Füße geräuschlos gewechselt werden jedoch ohne Wiederholung des Tones. Wenn „ch“ über dem Notensystem steht, so wird der rechte Fuss zuerst gebraucht, wenn es unter dem Notensystem steht, ist der linke Fuss zuerst zu gebrauchen. Durch diese ganze Übung bewege man den linken Fuss hinter dem rechten. Die Methode des Pedalgebrauchs, wie sie durch Nr. 28 u. 29 klar gestellt wurde, ist fortwährend erforderlich und der Schüler sollte sie vollständig zu beherrschen suchen.

Exercise 29 shows a different method of pedalling the passage at No. 28. The letters “ch” indicate that the foot is to be changed on the note without reiteration. If “ch” occurs above the staff, the right foot takes the note first; if below the staff, the left foot first. Keep left foot behind right throughout this Exercise. Both methods shewn in Exercises 28 and 29 are constantly required in pedalling and the student should acquire equal facility in either.



Nr. 30 illustriert den Wechsel der Fussspitzen auf einer kurzen Taste. Um dieses zu Stande zu bringen muss der Fuss, der hinter dem anderen gehalten wird, sich in ebener Lage befinden und nur die äusserste Kante der Taste herniederdrücken. Die Ferse des Fusses, die sich vorn befindet, ist zu heben, um den hinteren Fuss in den Stand zu setzen die Spitze der Taste zu erreichen.

Exercise 30 affords practice in changing the foot on a short key. In effecting this, the foot which goes behind is held flat and just takes the extremity of the key only; the foot which goes in front is held well arched, and the point of the toe takes the back part of the key.



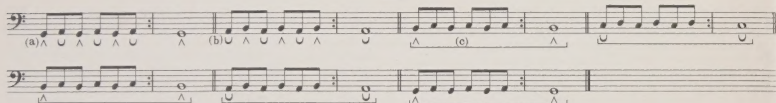
Fis. G. As.— E. Es. D. Des. C. | F#. G. Ab.— E. Eb. D. Db. C.

Abtheilung 3.

Übungen für Fussspitze und Ferse.

In den Übungen 19–32 ist bisher nur die Fussspitze gebraucht worden. Ehe der Schüler mit Abtheilung 3 beginnt soll er die auf Seite 11–12 sich befindenden Gelenkübungen wieder vornehmen; die Fussspitze soll sich auf und ab bewegen wie vorher, nur soll dieses Mal die Ferse des Fusses die Taste niederdrücken.

33.



Nr. 33 und die nachfolgenden Übungen illustriren das Spielen von zwei oder mehreren Noten mit einem Fusse, vermittelt des abwechselnden Gebrauches der Fussspitze und der Ferse. (a) Hier drückt die Spitze des linken Fusses die Taste G nieder in genau derselben Weise als ob keine weitere Note zu spielen wäre. Während nun die Taste G von der Fussspitze niedergehalten wird, bewegt sich der Fuss genügend herum um die Ferse unmittelbar über die Taste A zu bringen. Wenn die Ferse nahe der Taste A gehalten, und die Fussspitze von der Taste G aufgehoben wird, so drückt die Ferse die Taste A nieder. Die Tasten G und A sind hintereinander und für eine geraume Zeit niederzudrücken und man bemühe sich besonders ein strenges *Legato* zwischen diesen beiden Noten zu erzielen. Das Knie darf sich nicht auf und ab bewegen. (b) Während die Ferse ihren Druck auf die Note A fortgesetzt ausübt, wird der Fuss soweit herumbewegt bis die Fussspitze über die Taste H gelangt. Dieses ist schwieriger auszuführen als (a), denn der Fuss ist in

Section 3.

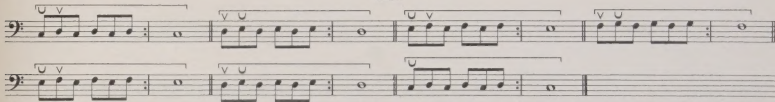
Studies for the Toe and Heel.

In Exercises 19 to 32 the toe of the foot has alone been used. Before proceeding with Section 3 the student should turn to page 11 and again exercise the ankle, moving the toe up and down as before, but this time allowing the heel of the foot to depress the key.

Exercise 33 and succeeding exercises afford practice in playing two or more notes with one foot, by the alternate use of the toe and the heel. At (a) the toe of the left foot takes the note G in precisely the same manner as if the foot had no succeeding note to play. Then, whilst retaining the pressure of the toe on the note G, the foot is moved around sufficiently to place the heel immediately above the note A. If the heel is held close to the note A and the toe on the note G be lifted, the heel will depress the key A. G and A should then be practised in succession several times, taking especial pains to observe a strict *legato* between the notes. See that the knee does not move up and down. At (b) while the heel retains its pressure on the note A, the foot is moved around until the toe is over the note B. This will be more difficult than at (a), because the foot is in a less natural position. Be very careful

einer weniger natürlichen Stellung. Man gebe Acht, dass nur das Fussgelenk und nicht das Bein bewegt wird. Die Klammer (c) bedeutet, dass alle Noten welche sich darin befinden nur mit einem Fusse zu spielen sind. Wenn die Klammer so wie die übrigen Zeichen, sich über dem Notensystem befinden, so ist der rechte Fuss, und wenn unter dem Systeme, der linke Fuss gemeint.

34.



Übung 34 ist mit dem rechten Fusse in derselben Weise wie Nr. 33 zu spielen.

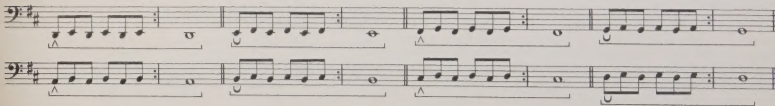
Nr. 35 und 36 sind Übungen für den Gebrauch der Ferse und Fussspitze zwischen einer langen und kurzen Taste.

here to see that the ankle moves and not the leg. The sign at (c)  is a convenient indication that the notes within it are all to be played with one foot. Like the other signs, when placed above the staff it refers to the right foot, and when below the staff to the left foot.

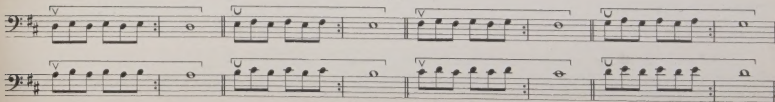
Exercise 34 should be played in the same manner as Exercise 33 using the right foot.

Exercises 35 and 36 afford practice for the use of heel and toe between a long and a short key.

35.



36.

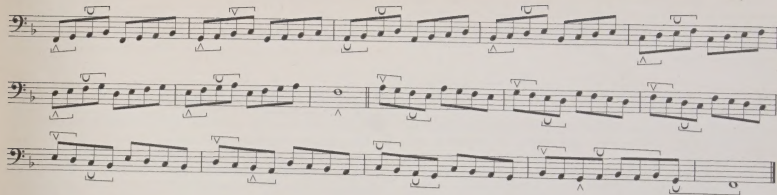


In Übung 37 sind Passagen von drei Noten gegeben. Die Noten in der ersten Hälfte einer zweitaktigen Abtheilung sind zwischen beide Füße zu vertheilen, während die zweite Hälfte nur mit einem Fusse zu spielen ist. Man wiederhole mehrere male ohne Unterbrechung jede zweitaktige Abtheilung, mit strenger Hütung des *Legato*.

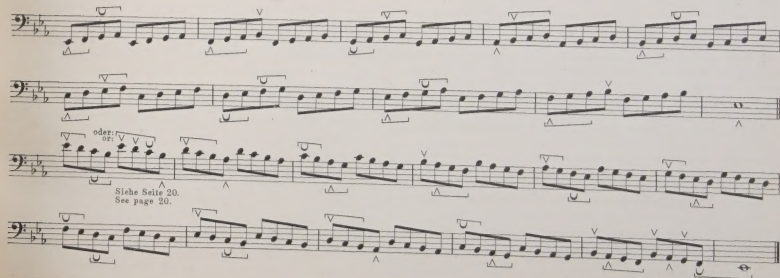
At Exercise 37 three-note passages are given, the notes in the first half of each double bar being divided between the two feet, and in the second half played entirely with one foot. Repeat each double bar several times without stopping, taking especial care that the *Legato* be maintained throughout.

37.

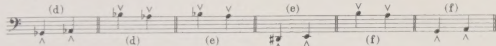
38.



39.



In Nr. 40 erscheint das *glissando* zum ersten Male. Das *glissando* findet Anwendung, wenn zwei aufeinander folgende Tasten von einer und derselben Fussspitze zu spielen sind. Dieses kann in drei verschiedenen Fällen vorkommen. Erstens, zwischen zwei kurzen Tasten, (siehe d), zweitens, zwischen einer kurzen und einer langen Taste (siehe e) und drittens, zwischen zwei langen Tasten (siehe f).



Der erste Fall (d) kommt sehr häufig vor. Manchmal kann die betreffende Stelle nicht gut auf eine andere Weise gespielt werden, manchmal jedoch wird durch den Gebrauch des *glissando* der andere Fuss frei gemacht, theils um eine neue Zusammenstellung von Registern zu bewerkstelligen, theils um das Schwell-Pedal in Gebrauch zu setzen. Der zweite Fall (e) kommt weniger häufig vor, aber ist gelegentlich von grossem Nutzen, da er die Ferse frei macht und uns so in den Stand setzt eine andere Note zu einer Zeit zu spielen, wo ein Wechseln der Ferse mit der Fussspitze schwer auszuführen ist. Der dritte Fall (f) kommt seltener vor. Später wird man Stellen finden, die nach (e) und (f) zu spielen sind, augenblicklich aber beschränken wir uns auf das Studium des *glissando*, wie es in Nr. 40 zwischen zwei kurzen Tasten vorkommt. Wie dies *glissando* auszuführen ist hängt von dem Theile des Pedals, auf welchem die Stelle vorkommt, und von der Grösse des Fusses ab. Eine von zwei Bewegungen muss jedoch stattfinden. Entweder drückt die Fussspitze die erste kurze Taste in einer solchen Weise hernieder, dass der breite Theil des Fusses mit über die zweite kurze Taste reicht; oder, der breite Theil des Fusses wird die erste Taste so hernieder halten, dass die Spitze desselben frei ist um die zweite Taste zu erreichen und niederzudrücken. In beiden Fällen gelangt der Fuss in seine normale Stellung auf die zweite Taste. Fleissiges Üben wird ein vollkommenes *Legato* zwischen den zwei kurzen Tasten bald zu Stande bringen.

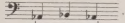
Man kann auch solche Passagen wie (d) auf andere Weise mit einem Fusse ausführen, indem man die Sohle des Fusses für bei-

At Exercise 40 occurs for the first time in this work the use of the *glissando*. The *glissando* is used when two keys in succession are played by the toe of the same foot, and it may occur under three different circumstances. Firstly, between two short keys as shewn at (d); secondly, between a short and a long key as at (e); and thirdly, between two long keys as at (f).

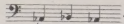
The first case (d) is of very frequent occurrence; at times the passage cannot be conveniently played in any other way, and at others the use of the *glissando* will set the other foot free for effecting fresh combinations of stops or for the use of the swell pedal. The second case (e) is less frequently used, but is occasionally of great convenience, leaving the heel free for another note at a time when a change from heel to toe may be inconvenient. The third case (f) is of comparatively rare occurrence. At a later stage, passages will be found played as at (e) and (f), but at present we need only study the *glissando* as used at Exercise 40 between two short keys. What takes place during this *glissando* depends a little on the position of the Pedal board in which the passage occurs, and a little on the foot of the performer. One of two actions should however take place, either the toe takes the first short key in such a manner that a portion of the broad part of the foot can be held over the second short key, or, the broad part of the foot will hold the first key so that the toe may be free to depress the second key; in either case the foot will slide into its normal position on the second key.

With a little practice a perfect *Legato* between the two short keys will be possible and easy.

Another method of performing such passages as at (d) with one foot, is to use the sole of the foot for both short keys,

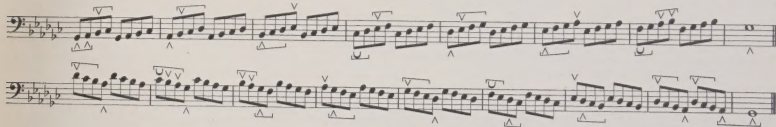
de kurze Tasten gebraucht, abwechselnd die rechte und linke Seite der Fusssohle anwendend. Diese Methode wird meistens angewendet, wenn man sofort auf die erste kurze Taste zurückkehren muss wie bei .

Das wirkliche *glissando* jedoch, das schon früher erklärt worden ist, sollte fleissig gepflegt werden.

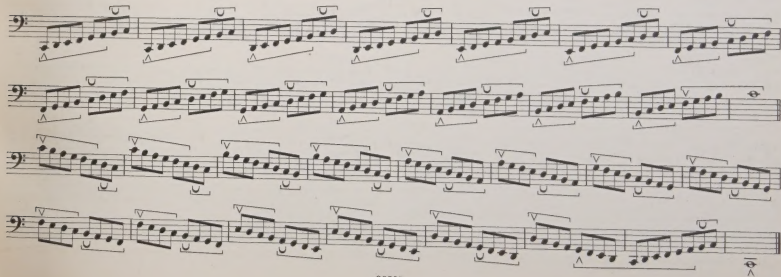
using alternately the right and left sides of the foot. This method is generally adopted when an immediate return to the first short key has to be made, as .

The real *glissando* explained on page 20 should be diligently cultivated.

40.



41.



In den vorhergehenden Übungen (mit Ausnahme von Nr. 28–31) haben die Füße keine Gelegenheit sich zu kreuzen. Von Übung 42 an wird ein Fuss häufig vor dem anderen oder hinter dem anderen passiren. Die relative Stellung jedes Fusses wird durch die Lage der kurzen Tasten bestimmt. Wo immer in den folgenden Übungen ein Zweifel entstehen könnte ist die Stellung der Füße durch eine Linie unter der üblichen Bezeichnung für die Ferse und Fussspitze angedeutet. Zum Beispiel:  bedeutet, dass wenn der rechte Fuss die Note D niederdrückt, derselbe sich vor dem linken Fusse bewegen muss. Wenn  so muss der linke Fuss über den rechten passiren. In jedem Falle muss der Fuss, der hinten ist, genügend zurückgestellt werden, um dem anderen Fusse das Vorbeigleiten zu ermöglichen.

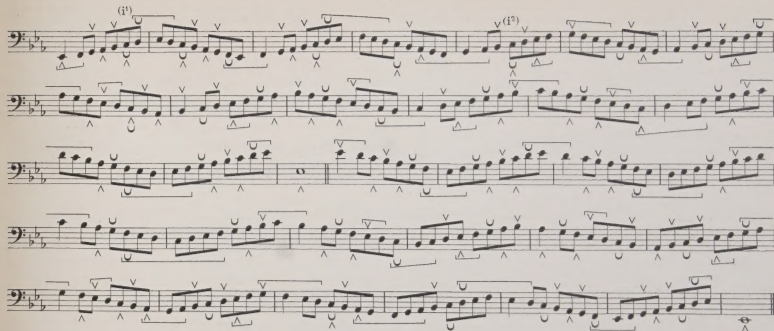


Bei dem Zeichen (g^1) ist der rechte Fuss vorn und bei (g^2) hinten; die Fussspitze des linken Fusses ist auf die Taste H zu drücken, um die freie Bewegung des linken Fusses auf die Taste Cis zu ermöglichen. Bei dem Zeichen (h^1) gleitet die linke Ferse vorüber auf die Taste H. Der rechte Fuss ist in diesem Falle hinten auf der Taste A. Das Umgekehrte findet statt bei (h^2), wo der rechte Fuss vorübergleitet auf die Taste G.

In the preceding Exercises (with the exception of Nos. 28 to 31) the feet have had no occasion to cross each other during the performance of a passage. From Exercise 42 onwards, one foot will frequently pass either in front of, or behind, the other, the relative position of each foot being determined by the position of the short keys (sharps and flats) in the passage. In the following exercises, wherever a doubt might exist, the relative position of the feet will be indicated by a line underneath the toe or heel

mark, thus:—  will indicate that the right foot when taking the note D is to go over (in front of) the left foot.  will indicate that the left foot when taking the note D will go over the right foot. In either case the foot which is to be behind will be placed back sufficiently to allow the other foot to pass over easily.

At (g^1) the right foot is in front, and at (g^2), behind, the toe of the right foot being placed behind on the note B to allow a free passage for the left foot to the C#. At (h^1) the left heel passes over on the note B, the right toe being behind on the note A. The reverse of this occurs at (h^2) where the right heel passes over on the note G.



Bei (i¹) finden wir ein doppeltes Zeichen Y welches bedeutet, dass entweder die Ferse oder die Fussspitze des Fusses gebraucht werden kann. Der Hauptgrund, weshalb man auf der Note C die Ferse gebraucht, besteht in der Verringerung der Entfernung für den linken Fuss in seiner Bewegung von As bis C: anstatt: . Dieses kommt noch mehr zum Vorschein bei (i²) wo der linke Fuss spielt: . Man kann keine strenge

Regel aufstellen, da das Eine von einem Spieler, das Andere von einem Anderen vorgezogen wird. Wenn es sich nach längerer Übung ergibt, dass die Ferse stört, so ist die Fussspitze zu gebrauchen, aber man soll darüber nicht zu schnell entscheiden, da der Gebrauch der Ferse in solchen Fällen zweifellos Geläufigkeit und ein fließendes Spiel in schnellen Passagen mit sich bringt.

At (i¹) occurs the double sign Y indicating that either the heel or toe of the foot may be used. The object of using the heel on the note C would be to diminish the distance for the left foot in moving from Ab to C: instead of .

This is more forcibly felt at (i²) where the left foot plays: . No law can be laid down for this, for what will suit one performer may not suit another. If, after some practice, the heel is felt to be in the way, then the toe should be used instead; but this question should not be lightly decided, for the use of the heel in such places, if it can be used conveniently, undoubtedly promotes fluency in rapid passages.



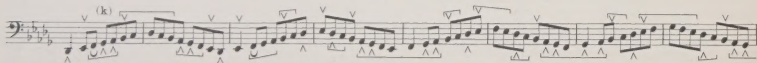
Bei (j¹) macht die Fussspitze des rechten Fusses eine fächer-ähnliche Bewegung zwischen den Noten Dis und Gis, die Ferse bewegt sich im Mittelpunkte der Taste E. Diese Bewegung muss aber mit genügender Schnelligkeit ausgeführt werden, um den linken Fuss in den Stand zu setzen die Taste Fis im Tempo zu nehmen. Das Umgekehrte kommt bei (j²) vor.

(i²) Siehe Seite 5.

At (j¹) the toe of the right foot makes a fan-like movement between the notes D# and G#, the heel being, as it were, the centre on the note E. This movement must be made with sufficient rapidity to enable the left foot to take the F# in time. The reverse of this occurs at (j²).

(i²) See page 5.

45.



Bei (k) und während der ganzen Übung ist das *Glissando* eingeführt, das auf Seite 20 erläutert wurde. Wenn eine lange und zwei kurze Tasten nach einander mit demselben Fusse gespielt werden, wie bei (k), so stelle man den Fuss so, dass der breite Theil desselben die kurze Taste herniederhalten, und die Fuss-spitze bequem die zweite kurze Taste erreichen kann. Eine andere Spielweise für solche Passagen ist Heft II, S. 28-33 angegeben.

At (k) and throughout the exercise occurs the use of the *glissando* explained at page 20. When one long and two short keys are played in succession with the same foot (as at k), place the heel so that the broad part of the foot can hold the first short key, reserving the point of the foot for the second short key. An alternative footing for such passages is given at pages 28-33. vol. II.



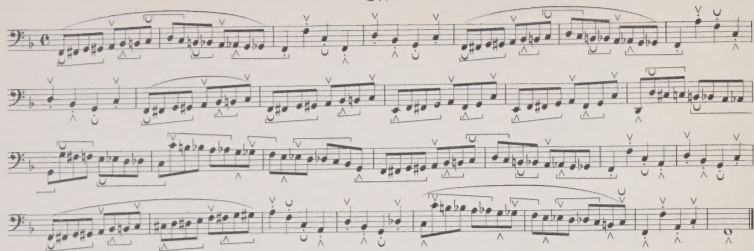
46.

In dieser Übung ist durchweg das *Staccato* zu gebrauchen. Zu dem, was wir auf Seite 11 gesagt haben, bleibt blos noch hinzuzufügen, dass im *Staccato*-Anschlage das Öffnen und Schliessen des Ventils äusserst prompt auszuführen ist und dass es möglichst geräuschlos geschehen soll. Man lasse den Fuss (entweder die Fussspitze oder die Ferse, je nach dem Falle) auf der Oberfläche der Taste ruhen, drücke sie dann fest hernieder und lasse dann die Taste sich zu gleicher Zeit mit dem Fusse heben. Mit wenig Übung kann man auf diese Weise ein gutes *Staccato* erlangen, welches nach Belieben sich modificiren lässt. Man übe Nr. 46 zuerst sehr langsam.

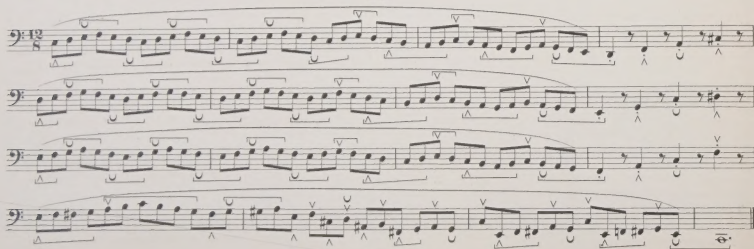
Throughout Exercise 46 the *staccato* is used. Little need be added to what is written on page 11, except that for the *staccato* touch, the opening and closing of the pallet must be more than ever prompt, and that every care should be exercised that the action be as noiseless as possible. Let the foot (either the toe or the heel as the case may be) rest on the surface of the key, then depress firmly and allow the key to come up with the foot. With a little practice an effective *staccato* can thus be obtained and which can be modified at pleasure. Practise Exercise 46 at first very slowly.

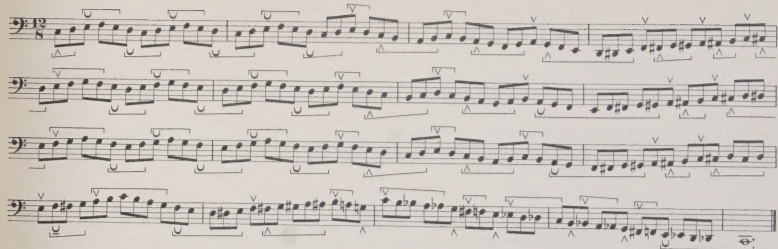


47.

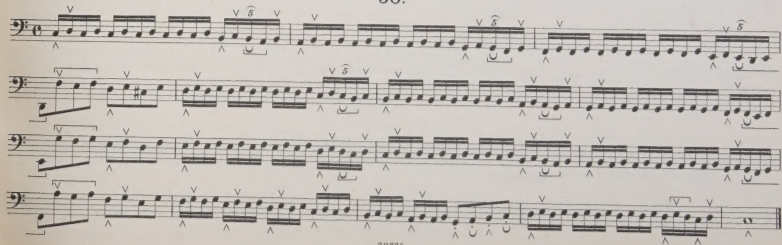


48.

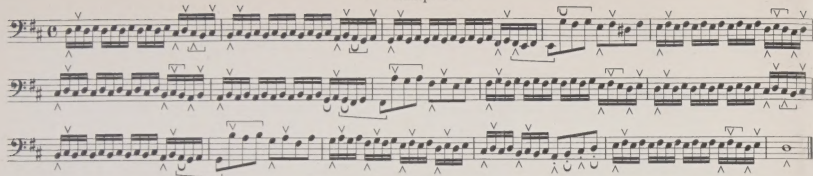


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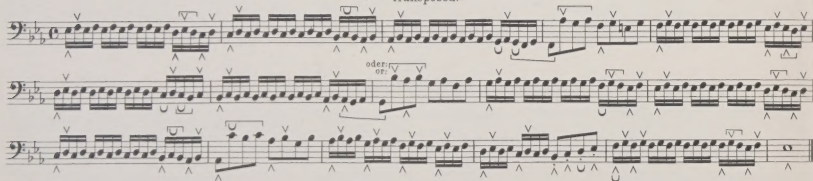
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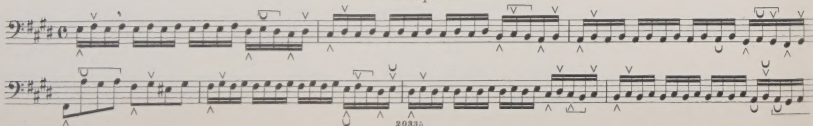
51.

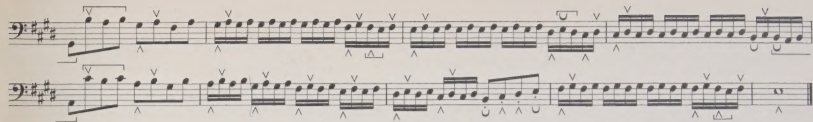
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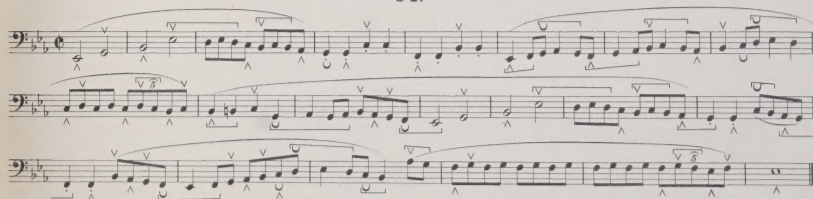
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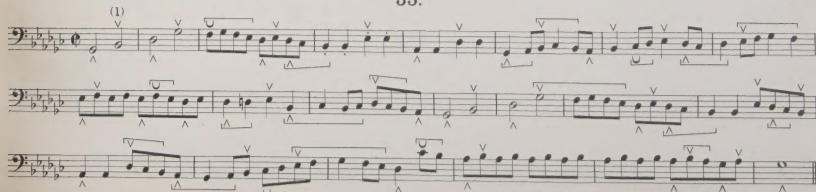
(50 transponirt.)
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54.



55.



Abtheilung 4.

Studien für den linken Fuss allein,
für den rechten Fuss allein und das Doppel-Pedal.

In Abtheilung 4 sind durchweg Passagen einem Fusse zugetheilt, die sonst gewöhnlich von beiden Füßen auszuführen sind. Moderne Orgeln haben so viele mechanische Hilfsmittel, sind so ausdrucksvoll und der Mechanismus wird so oft durch die Füße geregelt, dass wir ernstlich dem Schüler rathen die grösstmögliche Geschicklichkeit im Spielen der grossen und kleinen Zwischenräume mit jedem einzelnen Fuss zu erlangen, namentlich in Hinsicht darauf, dass manchmal ein Fuss frei sein muss. Dies darf aber nicht im Spiele übertrieben werden. Wenn in einer Pedalpassage grössere Intervalle vorhanden sind, und wenn man darüber im Zweifel ist, welche Ausdrucksweise vorzuziehen ist, so ist das legato allen anderen Ausdrucksweisen vorzuziehen. Die Übungen in Abtheilung 4 sind nach diesem Grundsatz vorzunehmen und man bemühe sich ein möglichst gutes *legato* zwischen den Noten zu gewinnen.

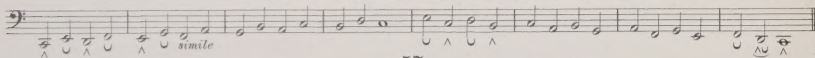
Section 4.

Studies for left Foot only,
right Foot only, and Double Pedal.

Throughout Section 4 passages are given to one foot, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be played by both feet. Modern Organs are so full of mechanical accessories and possess such possibilities of expression, and the mechanisms are so frequently worked by the feet, that the student, who is wise, will make each foot as skilful as possible in playing both the smaller and larger intervals, so that one foot may occasionally be set free. This however in actual performance should not be carried to excess. If the intervals in a Pedal passage be at all large, and if there be any doubt as to the respective claims of expressiveness or an unbroken Pedal *legato*, the decision should without hesitation be in favor of the *legato*. With this caution the student is recommended to frequently practise the Exercises in Section 4, making the *legato* between the notes as complete as possible.

56.

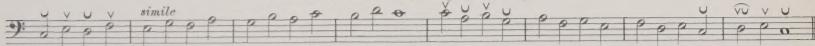
Linker Fuss allein. Terzen.

Left foot only. Intervals of a 3rd.

57.

Rechter Fuss allein.

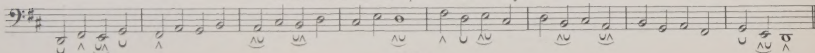
Right foot only.



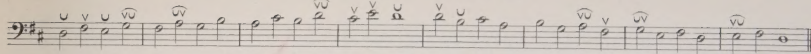
58.

Linker Fuss allein.

Left foot only.

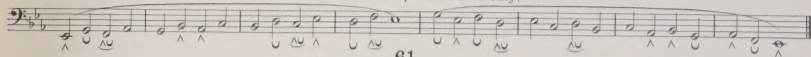


Rechter Fuss allein. | Right foot only.



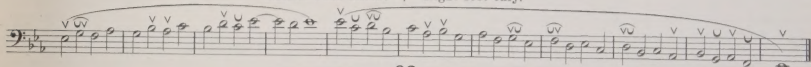
60.

Linker Fuss allein. | Left foot only.



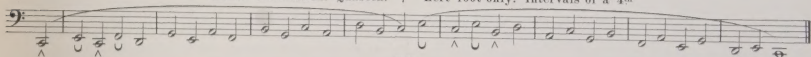
61.

Rechter Fuss allein. | Right foot only.



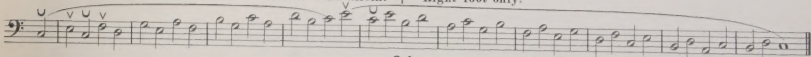
62.

Linker Fuss allein. Quarten. | Left foot only. Intervals of a 4th



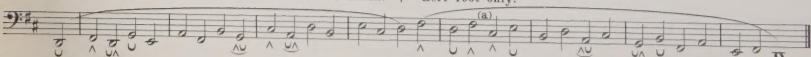
63.

Rechter Fuss allein. | Right foot only.



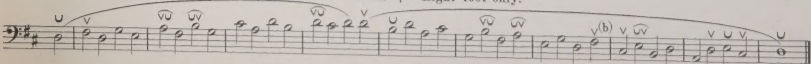
64.

Linker Fuss allein. | Left foot only.

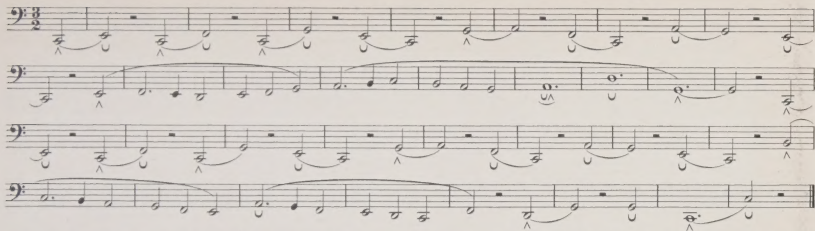


65.

Rechter Fuss allein. | Right foot only.



Verschiedene Intervalle. Linker Fuss allein. | Various intervals. Left foot only.



(a) Hier springt der linke Fuss von einer kurzen Taste zu der anderen. Dieses Verfahren sollte so lange geübt werden bis der Abstand zwischen den beiden Tasten kaum vernehmbar ist. Die erste Note muss ihrem vollen Werth nach ausgehalten werden.

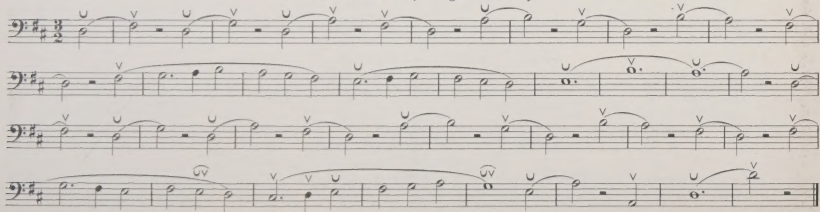
(b) Zeigt eine ähnliche Passage für den rechten Fuss.

At (a) the left foot skips from one short key to another and this should be rehearsed until the break between the two notes is barely perceptible. Hold the first note its full value.

At (b) is a similar passage for the right foot.

67.

Rechter Fuss allein. | Right foot only.



Rechter Fuss.
Right foot.

Nur 4 Fuss Flöten.
Flutes 4ft only

Linker Fuss.
Left foot.

The musical score is written for four flutes, with parts for the right and left foot. The notation is in bass clef with a common time signature (C). The score is divided into four systems, each containing two staves. The first system includes the labels 'Rechter Fuss. Right foot.' and 'Linker Fuss. Left foot.' and a note 'Nur 4 Fuss Flöten. Flutes 4ft only'. The notation features various musical symbols including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'v' (forte) and 'f' (forte). The score is written in a style typical of 19th-century musical notation, with a focus on the right and left foot parts.

(c) Hier werden zwei Tasten mit einem Fusse gehalten, wodurch ein vollkommenes *legato* zwischen den Noten D-G in der oberen Stimme erzielt wird.

At (c) two notes are held with one foot, allowing a perfect *legato* to be made between the notes D-G in upper part.

Rechter Fuss.
Right foot.

Linker Fuss.
Left foot.

Nur 8 und 4 Fuss Fl.
8 and 4ft only

70.

Rechter Fuss.
Right foot.

Linker Fuss.
Left foot.

16 und 8 Fuss.
16 and 8ft

71.

Rechter Fuss.
Right foot.

16 und 8 Fuss.
16 and 8 ft

Linker Fuss.
Left foot.

72.

Rechter Fuss.
Right foot.

16 und 8 Fuss.
16 and 8ft

Linker Fuss.
Left foot.

Musical score for exercise 72, featuring two staves (Right and Left foot) with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a system with two staves, each with a bass clef and a common time signature (C). The right staff is labeled 'Rechter Fuss. Right foot.' and the left staff is labeled 'Linker Fuss. Left foot.'. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings (accents, slurs, and breath marks). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

73.

Rechter Fuss.
Right foot.

Nur 8 und 4 Fuss Fl.
8 and 4ft only

Linker Fuss.
Left foot.

Musical score for exercise 73, featuring two staves (Right and Left foot) with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a system with two staves, each with a bass clef and a common time signature (C). The right staff is labeled 'Rechter Fuss. Right foot.' and the left staff is labeled 'Linker Fuss. Left foot.'. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings (accents, slurs, and breath marks). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

The image shows three systems of musical notation for a piano exercise. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first system has four measures. The second system has four measures, with a measure marked '(d)' and a measure marked '(e)'. The third system has five measures, with the last measure marked 'rall.'

(d) Man nehme entweder den rechten oder den linken Fuss.

(e) Man halte D# mit dem breiten Theile des rechten Fusses so, dass man C# mit der Spitze des Fusses herniederdrücken kann, die Spitze gleitet nachher wieder zurück in ihre normale Lage auf die Taste D#.

(d) Take either with right or left foot.

(e) Hold D# key with broad part of right foot in such a way that the toe can depress the C# key, the toe afterwards sliding into its normal position on D# key.

Abtheilung 5.

Section 5.

Pedal und linke Hand.
Pedal und beide Hände.

Pedal and left Hand.
Pedal and both Hands.

74.

Andantino.

Linke Hand.
Left hand.

Pedal.

mf

V

rall.

75.

Tranquillo.

Linke Hand.
Left hand.

Pedal.

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. The first system includes a treble staff for the left hand and a bass staff for the pedal. The tempo is marked 'Tranquillo.' and the dynamics include 'mf'. The second system continues the left hand melody and the pedal accompaniment. The third system shows the left hand playing chords and the pedal continuing with eighth notes. The fourth system concludes with a 'rall.' (ritardando) marking and a final chord in the left hand and a sustained pedal point.

76.

Andante con moto.

Linke Hand.
Left hand.

Pedal.

Andante.

Man. II.

Rechte Hand.
Right hand.

Man. I.

Linke Hand.
Left hand.

Pedal.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music features a melody in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staff. The bass line includes a fermata over the first measure and a 'ch' marking under the fifth measure.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. The melody continues with various rhythmic patterns. The bass line features a fermata over the seventh measure and a 'V' marking over the eighth measure.

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. The music concludes with a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking in measure 15. The bass line includes several 'V' markings and a 'ch' marking in the final measure.

Andante. Man. I.

Rechte Hand.
Right hand.

Linke Hand.
Left hand.

Pedal.

mf

ch

rall.

ch

Moderato.

Rechte Hand.
Right hand.Linke Hand.
Left hand.

Pedal.

Man. I.

Man. I.

*mf**mf* ^

ch

ch

rall.

ch

Andante sostenuto.

Linke Hand.
Left hand.

Pedal.

The musical score is written for the left hand and pedal. It consists of three systems of music. The first system has a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The left hand part begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes, some beamed together, and a few quarter notes. The pedal part starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a half note followed by eighth notes, with various slurs and accents. The second system continues the melodic lines in both parts. The third system introduces a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic for the left hand, which now plays chords and eighth notes. The pedal part continues with its rhythmic pattern, including slurs and accents. The score concludes with a final chord in the left hand and a sustained pedal point.

The image displays three systems of musical notation for a piano piece, likely a sonata movement, in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#). The notation is written for piano (p) and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass staff starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2. The system concludes with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2.

System 2: The second system continues the melody in the treble staff with a half note C5, followed by a quarter note D5, and then a half note E5. The bass staff begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and then a half note B2. The system concludes with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2.

System 3: The third system shows the treble staff with a half note C5, followed by a quarter note D5, and then a half note E5. The bass staff begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note A2, and then a half note B2. The system concludes with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a half note B2.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The key signature is D major (two sharps: F# and C#). The tempo/mood is marked *p* (piano). The system concludes with a *rall.* (rallentando) marking and a final note.

Hauptmanual sanft 8 Fuss gekoppelt.

Gt soft 8ft coupled

Andante tranquillo.

Rechte Hand.
Right hand.

2^{tes} Clavier Oboe.
Sw. Oboe

Linke Hand.
Left hand.

Pedal.

p

Gt

Koppel zu
Hauptmanual.
Coup. to Gt

(a) (b) (c)

Von (a) bis (b) wird die Pedalstimme ausschliesslich mit dem linken Fusse gespielt, während der rechte Fuss frei bleibt, um mit dem Schwell Pedal das angegebene *cresc.* und *dim.* hervorzubringen. Das Schwell Pedal muss zeitig genug frei gelassen werden, um den rechten Fuss das *E^b* (c) spielen zu lassen.

From (a) to (b) the pedalling is done entirely with the left foot, allowing the Right foot to produce the indicated *cresc.* and *dim.* with the swell pedal. The swell pedal will be released in time for the right foot to take the note *E^b* at (c).

Sw.

ch

Hauptmanual
ungekoppelt.
Uncouple Gt

This system contains the first system of a musical score. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with 'Sw.' (Swell) and 'ch' (Chorus). The bass staff has a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with 'ch' and 'V' (Vibrato). The system ends with a fermata on the treble staff.

Sw.

Gt

Gt

Hauptmanual gekoppelt.
Coup. Gt

This system contains the second system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with 'Sw.' (Swell). The bass staff has a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with 'Gt' (Guitar) and 'V' (Vibrato). The system ends with a fermata on the treble staff.

cresc.

rall.

ch

This system contains the third system of the musical score. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with 'cresc.' (Crescendo) and 'rall.' (Ritardando). The bass staff has a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with 'ch' (Chorus) and 'V' (Vibrato). The system ends with a fermata on the treble staff.

2

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Erklärung der Pedal-Zeichen in diesem Werk.

Wenn irgend eins der folgenden Zeichen über dem Notensystem steht, so bezieht es sich auf den rechten Fuss; steht es unter dem Notensystem, auf den linken Fuss.

Λ oder ∨ zeigt an, dass die Fussspitze gebraucht werden soll.

U oder η zeigt an, dass die Ferse gebraucht werden soll.

Λ U bedeutet, dass entweder die Fussspitze oder die Ferse gebraucht werden kann.

∨ U bei diesem Zeichen drücke man zuerst die Taste mit der Fussspitze nieder und lasse dann sofort die Ferse auf die Taste gleiten, jedoch ohne die Note noch einmal anzuschlagen. Dagegen bedeutet U ∨, dass man zuerst die Ferse und dann die Fussspitze gebrauchen soll.

Steht ein Zeichen für Fussspitze oder Ferse unmittelbar über einem kurzen Strich, z. B. ∨ oder U, so bedeutet dies, dass der die Note anschlagende Fuss über (vor) den anderen Fuss setzen muss. Vgl. Heft 1, S. 22. ch. Man wechsele den Fuss auf der Taste. Steht das Zeichen über dem Notensystem, so gebrauche man den rechten Fuss zuerst, steht es unter dem Notensystem, den linken Fuss zuerst.

— oder ———— Sämmtliche Noten, die in dieser Klammer stehen, werden mit einem Fusse gespielt.

Um Raum zu ersparen, werden manchmal zwei Pedalsätze auf demselben Notensystem geschrieben. Z. B.: Übung 44, Takt 1, zeigt



dass die Passage entweder  oder  gespielt werden darf; der letztere Satz ist natürlich gleichbedeutend mit



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Explanation of the Pedal Signs used in this work.

When any of the following signs are placed above the staff, they refer to the right foot, when below the staff, to the left foot.

Λ or ∨ signifies that the Toe of the foot is to be used.

U or η signifies that the Heel of the foot is to be used.

Λ U indicates that either the toe or the heel may be used (see page 23 Vol. I).

∨ U indicates that the toe of the foot will first take the note, immediately afterwards changing to the heel, without repeating the note; and U ∨ indicates the reverse.

When a toe or heel mark is placed immediately above a short line, thus: ∨ or U, it indicates that the foot which takes the note will pass over (in front of) the other foot. See page 22 vol I.

ch. indicates that the foot is to be changed on the note. If placed above the staff, take the right foot first, if below the staff, left foot first.

— or ———— indicates that all the notes within the sign are to be played with one foot.

For economy of space two methods of pedalling are sometimes shewn on one

staff. For example Ex. 44 bar 1  indicates that the

passage may be performed either  or 

the latter, of course, being equivalent to .

Abtheilung 6.

Pedal Tonleitern als Trios arrangirt.

Fortwährende Tonleiter Studien auf dem Pedal sind unbedingt nothwendig, denn es ist unmöglich auf irgend eine andere Weise eine vollständige Beherrschung des ganzen Pedals zu erlangen.

Um nicht allein die Tonleiter auf dem Pedal spielen zu lernen, sondern auch Unabhängigkeit der Hände und Füße zu erlangen, sind in dieser Abtheilung die Tonleiter Trios eingeführt.

Zuerst nehme man die vorausgehende Übung, dann das „Trio 1^{te}“ in jedem Schlüssel. Sobald diese alle geübt sind, schreite man zum Studium der „Trios 2^{te}“.

Alle Übungen in dieser Abtheilung, hauptsächlich aber die Trios, sind zuerst langsam zu spielen, und der Hauptzweck, ein gutes *legato* zu erzielen, ist nicht aus den Augen zu lassen. Erst später übe man in schnellerem Tempo, um Geläufigkeit zu erlangen.

Section 6.

Pedal Scales arranged as Trios.

Frequent Pedal scale practice is earnestly recommended to the Organ student, for in no other way can command over the full extent of the Pedal board be obtained so rapidly and effectively.

In the hope that the practice of the Pedal scales may not only give command over the board but at the same time assist in developing the independent action of hands and feet, the scale Trios in this Section have been written.

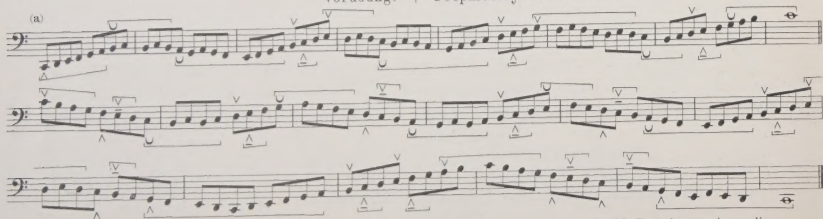
First practise the preliminary Exercise and „Trio 1st“ in each key. When all these have been rehearsed take the „Trios 2nd“.

All the Exercises in this Section, and especially the Trios, should be played at first quite slowly, making a good Pedal *legato* the chief object. Afterwards increase the Tempo.

C dur. | C major.

82.

Vorübung. | Preparatory Exercise.



(a) Den alternativen Fussesatz für diese Übung siehe im Anhang. 2033a (a) For alternative footing for this Exercise see Appendix.

Trio.

Man. I.

mf

(a²)

Man. II.

mf

Man. I.

Man. II.

Man. I.

Man. II.

Man. I.

Man. II.

rall.

Man. I.

(a²) Den alternativen Fussatz für diese Übung siehe im Anhang. 20336 (a²) For alternative footing for this Exercise see Appendix.

G dur. | G major.

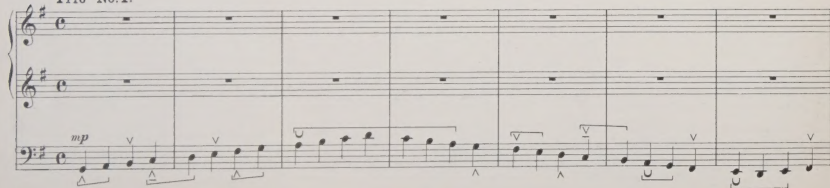
84.

Vorübung. | Preparatory Exercise.



Trio No.1.

85.

(a3) oder: V
or:

Man. II.

mp

Man. I.

mp

Trio No. 2.

oder:
 or:

(a4)
 ch

Siehe Seite 28
 See page 28

ch

F dur. | F major.

87.

Vorübung. | Preparatory Exercise.

Trio No. 1.

Man. I.
mf

Man. II.
mf

rall.

89.

Trio No. 2.

The musical score is for a Trio in 6/8 time, consisting of three systems of staves. The first system (measures 1-8) features a bass line starting with a *mp* dynamic. The second system (measures 9-16) introduces the first manual (*Man. I.*) in measure 9 and the second manual (*Man. II.*) in measure 15, both marked *mp*. The third system (measures 17-24) continues the piece, with the first manual playing a melodic line and the bass line providing accompaniment. The piece concludes in measure 24 with a *rall.* (rallentando) marking.

Man. I.
mp

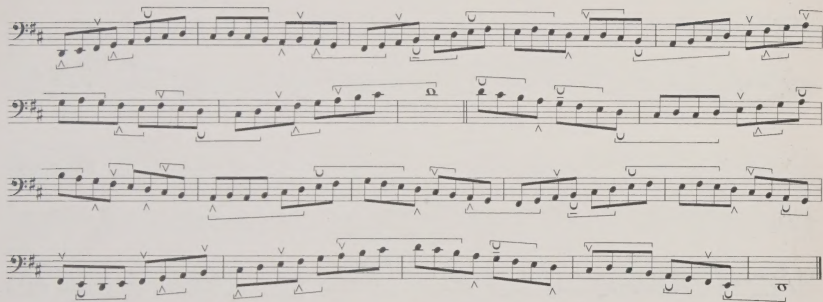
Man. II.
mp

rall.

D dur. | D major.

90.

Vorübung. | Preparatory Exercise.



91.

Trio No. 1.

Man. II.

Trio No. 2.



Man. I. *mf*

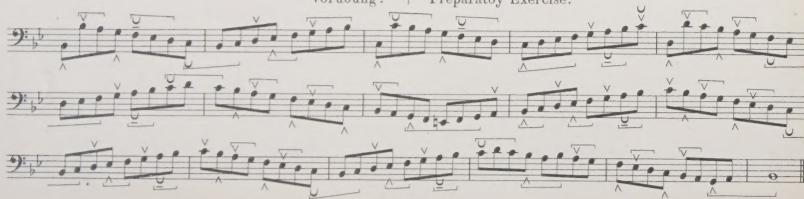
Man. II. *mf*

rall.

B dur. | B $\flat$ major.

93.

Vorübung. | Preparatory Exercise.



Trio No. 1.

Man. II.

Man. I.

p

rall.

The musical score is for a Trio in 3/4 time, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a single bass clef staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the grand staff with rests and the bass staff with a melodic line. The second system introduces the 'Man. I.' part in the grand staff and continues the bass line. The third system continues the 'Man. I.' part and ends with a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Trio No. 2.

95.

Linke Hand. *Man. I.*
Left hand.

Linke Hand. *Man. II.*
Left hand.

Pedal.

mp

p

p

mp

First system of music, measures 1-6. The score includes a vocal line, a piano accompaniment, and a bass line. The piano part is marked *p*.

Second system of music, measures 7-12. The score includes a vocal line, a piano accompaniment, and a bass line. The piano part is marked *pp*. The bass line includes a section marked *oder: or:* and a section marked *rall.*

(a⁵) Siehe Seite 5, Heft I.
See page 5, Vol. I.

A dur. | A major.

96.

Vorübung. | Preparatory Exercise.



97.

Trio No. 1.

Man. I.
p

oder:
or:

Man. II.

The musical score is written for a piano and voice. It consists of three systems of music. The piano part is written in treble and bass staves, and the vocal part is written in a single staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

The first system includes the following markings:

- mp* (mezzo-piano) in the piano part.
- oder:* or: in the vocal part, appearing twice.

The second system includes the following markings:

- rall.* (rallentando) in the piano part.

The third system includes the following markings:

- rall.* (rallentando) in the piano part.

Trio No. 2.

Linke Hand.
Left hand.

Pedal.

The musical score for Trio No. 2 is presented in four systems. Each system contains two staves: the upper staff for the Linke Hand (Left hand) and the lower staff for the Pedal. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The Linke Hand part is written in bass clef, and the Pedal part is also in bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'rall.'.

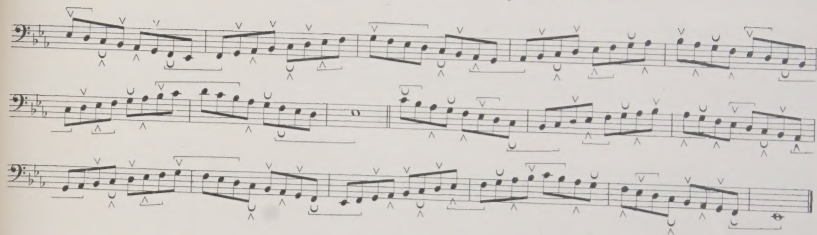
Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *rall.* (rallentando). The score also features several instances of the word "oder:" (or) with a colon, indicating alternative phrasings or fingerings for certain notes.

Es dur. | E♭ major.

19

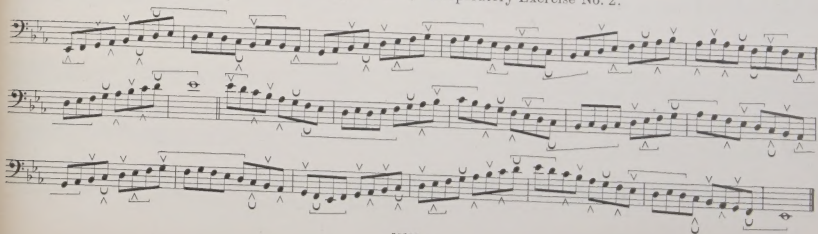
99.

Vorübung Nr. 1. | Preparatory Exercise No. 1.



100.

Vorübung Nr. 2. | Preparatory Exercise No. 2.



Trio No. 1.

Man. I.

Man. II.

mp

mp

rall.

Trio No. 2.

102.

21

Man. I.

mf

Man. II.

mf

rall.

Man. I.

mp

oder:
or:

Man. II.

mp

oder:
or:

oder:
or:

rall.

oder:
or:

Trio No. 2.

Musical score for Trio No. 2, page 105. The score is in 6/8 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a grand staff with piano (p) and forte (f) markings, and various ornaments and slurs. The second system continues the piano part with similar markings. The third system shows the piano part concluding with a sharp sign. The right-hand staves in all systems contain rests.

Ornaments and slurs are marked throughout the piano part, often with the instruction "oder: or:".

ch
oder:
or:

As dur. | Ab major.

106.

Vorübung. | Preparatory Exercise.

107
(92 transponirt.)
transposed.)

Trio No. 1.

Man. I.

p

Man. II.

mp

rall.

108
(56 transponirt.)
transposed.)

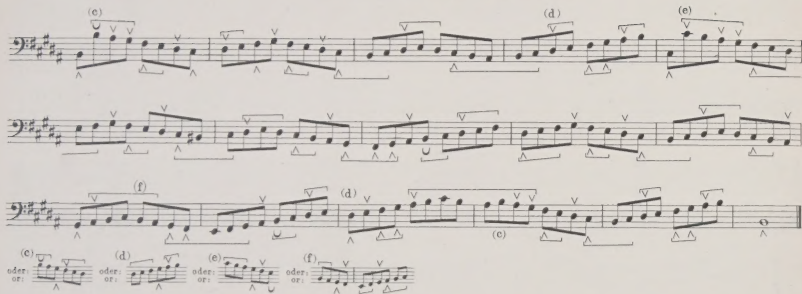
oder:
or:

Siehe Seite 28
See page 28

H dur. | B major.

109.

Vorübung. | Preparatory Exercise.



In Nr. 109 und den folgenden Übungen geschah es häufig, dass drei kurze Pedalnoten aufeinander folgen. In solchen Fällen wird meistens das *glissando*, wie Heft I, Seite 20 erklärt worden ist, gebraucht. Auf vielen Orgeln jedoch lassen sich die Füße auf den kurzen Tasten des Pedals leicht kreuzen (siehe (c) (d) (e) u. (f)). (c) Man stelle den linken Fuss ganz glatt auf die Taste G $\sharp$, so wenig wie möglich von der Taste berührend, halte den rechten Fuss, wenn er die Taste F $\sharp$ einnimmt, recht gebogen und ziehe dann den linken Fuss von der Taste G $\sharp$ zurück, anstatt sie wie gewöhnlich zu heben.

Beide Methoden sollten fleissig geübt werden.

In Exercise 109 and succeeding exercises, passages frequently occur in which three short Pedal keys come in succession. In such cases the more ordinary course is to use the *glissando* as explained at Page 20 vol. I. But on many Organs, and with some performers, it is often possible and easy to cross the feet on the short keys of the Pedal board, as indicated at (c) (d) (e) (f). At (c) place the left foot quite flat on the key G $\sharp$ holding as little of the key as possible, then hold the right foot well arched in taking the key F $\sharp$, drawing the left foot backwards in releasing the key G $\sharp$ rather than lifting it in the usual manner.

Both methods should be diligently cultivated.

110

(94 transponirt.
transposed.)

Man. II.

First system of musical notation for piece 110. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The bass line begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes fingerings (g) and (h). The right hand also has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand has a 'Man. I.' marking. The bass line includes fingerings (h) and (g). The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking. The bass line includes fingerings (g) and (h). The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Two alternative fingering options for the bass line. The first is labeled (g) and the second is labeled (h). Each is preceded by 'oder:' (or).

111
(95 transponirt.)
transposed.)

Manual I.

Manual II.

Pedale.

(j) Der alternative Fussatz in dieser Übung ist von solcher Wichtigkeit, dass er hier ausgeschrieben ist.

(j) The alternative footing is so important for this exercise that it is here written in full.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-7. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a treble and bass staff with a grand staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the bass staff contains a complex accompaniment with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation, measures 8-14. The score continues from the first system. Measure 8 is marked "Man. II." and "p". Measures 9-10 are marked "pp". Measure 11 is marked "rall.". The bass staff continues with its complex accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, measures 15-21. The score continues from the second system. The bass staff continues with its complex accompaniment.

Des dur. | D $\flat$ major.

112.

Vorübung. | Preparatory Exercise.

(k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (P)

oder: or: oder: or: oder: or: oder: or: oder: or: oder: or:

Trio No. 1.

113.

(q)

mf

(q) Für den alternativen Fußsatz siehe 112. | (q) For alternative footing see 112.

The image displays a musical score for three systems, featuring piano accompaniment and vocal parts for two men (Man. I. and Man. II.). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

System 1:

- Piano:** The right hand is mostly silent, with a few notes in the final measure. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note pattern, marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Voice:** Man. I. has a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures. Man. II. has a single note in the final measure.

System 2:

- Piano:** Similar eighth-note pattern in the left hand. The right hand has a few notes in the final measure.
- Voice:** Man. II. has a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures. Man. I. has a single note in the final measure.

System 3:

- Piano:** The left hand continues the eighth-note pattern. The right hand has chords in the first five measures, followed by a melodic line in the final measure.
- Voice:** The vocal parts alternate between Man. I. and Man. II. in the first five measures. In the final measure, Man. II. has a melodic line marked *rall.* (rallentando), and Man. I. has a single note.

Trio No. 2.

(r) Für den alternativen Fussatz siehe Übung 112. | (r) For alternative footing see Exercise 112.

Fis dur. | F♯ major.

115.

Vorübung. | Preparatory Exercise.

(s) Für den alternativen Fussatz in dieser und den folgenden Übungen siehe Übungen 111 u. 112.

(s) For alternative footing for this and succeeding exercises refer to exercises 111 u. 112.

Trio No. 1.

Man. I.

p

Man. II.

p

rall.

(t) Siehe Randbemerkung zu Übung 115. | (t) See foot note Exercise 115.

Trio No. 2.

First system of the musical score for Trio No. 2. It consists of three staves. The top two staves (treble and bass clef) are mostly empty, with a few notes in the first measure. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a continuous melodic line with various ornaments, including slurs, trills, and grace notes. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C).

Man. I.

Second system of the musical score for Man. I. It consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains chords and some melodic fragments. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a continuous melodic line with ornaments. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a continuous melodic line with ornaments. The key signature is three sharps and the time signature is common time.

Third system of the musical score for Man. I. It consists of three staves. The top staff (treble clef) contains chords and some melodic fragments. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a continuous melodic line with ornaments. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a continuous melodic line with ornaments. The key signature is three sharps and the time signature is common time. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Es ist nicht für nothwendig erachtet worden Tonleiter - Trios in Möll-Tonart hinzuzufügen, da der Zweck derselben, der schon im Vorwort dieser Abtheilung erklärt worden ist, durch sorgfältige Übung der Trios in Dur genügend erreicht sein dürfte.

Übungen 118 bis 129 zeigen wie Tonleiter-Passagen in Mollausgeführt werden können. Jede Abtheilung einer Übung muss mehreremale hintereinander wiederholt werden.

It is considered unnecessary to include scale Trios in the Minor keys, for the object of the Trios (explained in the introduction to this Section) will have been sufficiently achieved by the careful rehearsal of the foregoing exercises in the Major keys.

Exercises 118 to 129 will shew how scale passages in the Minor keys can be performed. Repeat each Section of an exercise several times in succession.

118.

A moll.
Melodisch.A minor.
Melodie.

119.

E moll.
Melodisch.E minor.
Melodie.

120.

D moll.		D minor.
Melodisch.		Melodie.

Harmonisch. | Harmonic.

121.

H moll.		B minor.
Melodisch.		Melodie.

Harmonisch. | Harmonic.

(u) oder: or: (v) oder: or:

122.

G moll. | G minor.
Melodisch. | Melodie.

Harmonisch. | Harmonic.

123.

Fis moll. | F# minor.
Melodisch. | Melodie.

Harmonisch. | Harmonic.

124.

C moll. | C minor.
Melodisch. | Melodie.

Harmonisch. | Harmonic.

125.

Cis moll. | C# minor.
Melodisch. | Melodie.

(w) (x) (y)
 oder: or: oder: or: oder: or:

Harmonisch. | Harmonic.

126.

F moll. | F minor.
Melodisch. | Melodie.

Harmonisch. | Harmonic.

127.

Gis moll. | G# minor.

128.

B moll. | Bb minor.

129.

Es moll. | Eb minor.

bb) Für den ausgeschriebenen, alternativen Fussatz siehe Übung 129^a | bb) Alternative footing given in full at Exercise 129^a

129^a

Abtheilung 7.

Besondere Übungen in Arpeggien,
Octaven, Doppel-Pedal u.s.w.

Section 7.

Special Studies in Arpeggios,
Octaves, Double Pedal etc.

130.

Etüde in Staccato-Sprüngen für den linken Fuss. | Etude in Staccato leaps for left foot.

Andante pastorale. *mp*

Linke Hand.
Left hand.

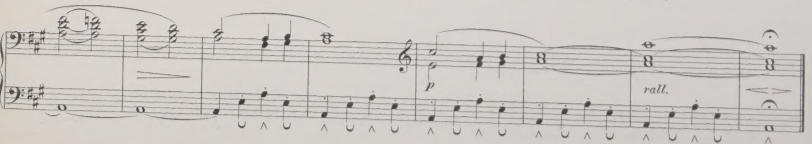
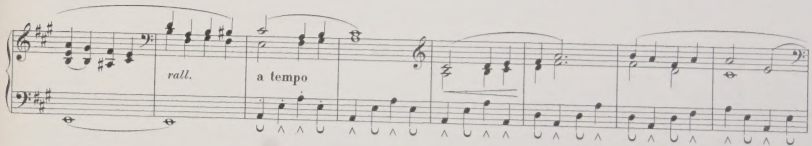
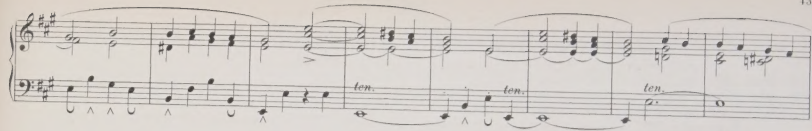
16 und 8 Fuss.
16 and 8 ft
mp

Linke Fuss.
Left foot.

sempre stacc.

ten.

sempre stacc.



Etüde in Tonleiter-Passagen. | Etude in Scale passages.

Con moto.

Linke Hand.
Left hand.

Pedal.

The musical score is written for a piano etude in scale passages, titled "Etüde in Tonleiter-Passagen. | Etude in Scale passages." The tempo is marked "Con moto." The score is in 2/4 time and features a left hand and a pedal part.

The left hand part is marked "legato" and "mf". It consists of a continuous scale passage in the bass clef, starting on G2 and ascending to G4. The scale is played in a legato manner, with slurs and accents indicating the flow of the melody. The pedal part is marked "mf sostenuto" and consists of a continuous scale passage in the bass clef, starting on G2 and ascending to G4. The pedal part is played in a sostenuto manner, with slurs and accents indicating the flow of the melody.

The score is divided into four systems, each containing a left hand part and a pedal part. The first system is marked "legato" and "mf". The second system is marked "mf sostenuto". The third system is marked "mf sostenuto". The fourth system is marked "mf sostenuto".

Rechte Hand.
Right hand.

rall.

Etüde in Tonleiter-Passagen. | Etude in Scale passages.

Linke Hand.
Left hand.

Con moto

legato

Pedal.

mf

Exercise 133(a) is a short piece in D major, 2/4 time. It consists of six measures. The first measure has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second measure has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third measure has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth measure has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth measure has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The sixth measure has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece ends with a double bar line. There are various musical notations including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like 'ch' and 'rall.'.

133. (a)

Exercise 134 is a piece in D major, 2/4 time, consisting of three staves of music. Each staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece is marked with various musical notations including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like 'ch' and 'rall.'.

134.

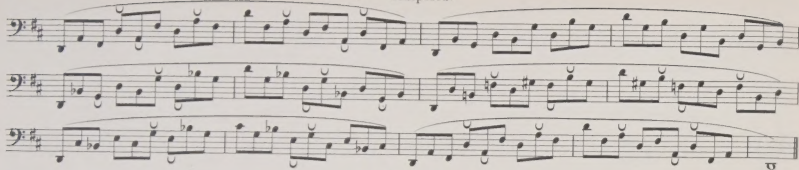
(133 transponirt)
transposed

This section shows exercise 134 transposed into E major (two sharps: F# and C#). It consists of three staves of music, each with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The musical notation is identical to the previous version of exercise 134, but the key signature and the specific notes are transposed up one whole step.

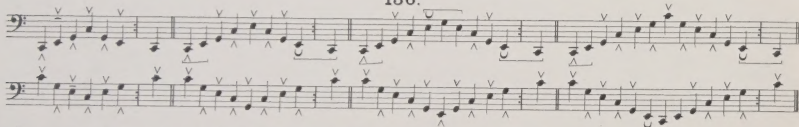
(a) In dieser und den folgenden Übungen sind, wenn nichts anderes vorgeschrieben ist, die Fusspitzen abwechselnd zu gebrauchen.

(a) In this and the following Exercises use alternate toes when not otherwise marked.

135.

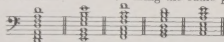
(133 transponirt)
transposed

136.

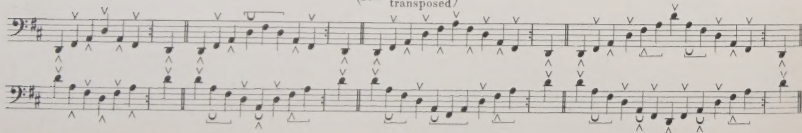


Übe auch ähnliche Arpeggien auf jedender folgenden Accorde. Das
Pedal ist in derselben Weise zu gebrauchen wie in Nr. 136.

Also practise similar Arpeggi on each of the following Chords,
using the same pedalling as in Exercise 136.



137.

(136 transponirt)
transposed

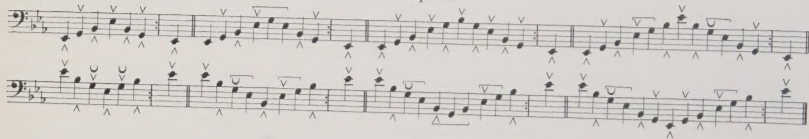
Übe auch ähnliche Arpeggien auf dem folgenden Accord. Das Pedal ist in derselben Weise zu gebrauchen wie in Nr. 137.

Also practise similar Arpeggi on the following Chord, using the same pedalling as Exercise 137.

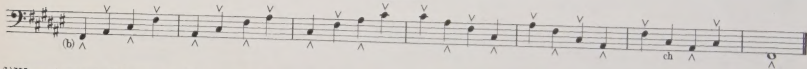


138.

(138 transponirt)
transposed)



139.



(b) Wenn Arpeggio-Passagen auf den kurzen Tasten des Pedals vorkommen, so können sie, bei mässigem Tempo in der Art wie in Übung 30 erklärt worden ist, ausgeführt werden, indem man den Fuss auf den Tasten wechselt; wenn aber das Tempo ein schnelleres ist, so kann im Allgemeinen ein Fuss entweder hinter oder vor dem anderen passiren. Es kann keine feste Regel aufgestellt werden, welcher Fuss hinten oder vorn passiren muss, da vieles vom Bau des Instruments abhängt, das heisst: von der Form der Pedale, der Länge der kurzen Tasten und der Stellung der Collectiv-Tritt u. Schwell-Pedale; es wird sich auch häufig darnach richten an welchem Theil der Pedale das Arpeggio gespielt werden soll. Ein paar Versuche in jedem einzelnen Fall werden bald das Richtige lehren.

(b) When Arpeggio passages occur on the short Keys of the Pedal board in reasonable tempo they can be performed as explained at Exercise 30 by changing the foot on the Key; but when this occurs at a more rapid tempo, one foot can generally pass in front of, or behind, the other. No absolute rule can be made as to which foot shall go behind or in front, for much will depend on the build of the instrument— the shape of the pedal board, the length of the short Keys, the position of the composition and swell pedals— and frequently the portion of the pedal board in which the arpeggio has to be played will have much to do in deciding which foot shall go in front of or behind the other. A few trials will decide what is best in each individual case.

©

©Die Fussspitzen abwechselnd gebrauchen, wenn nicht Anderes vorgeschrieben ist.

| ©Alternate toes where not otherwise marked.

Romanza.

Linke Hand.
Left hand.Rechte Fuss.
Right foot.Linke Fuss.
Left foot.

(d) Für dieses Pedal-Solo ist es rathsam, ein Mp. Register von etwas neutraler Klangfarbe auszuwählen, damit die mit dem linken Fusse zu spielenden Bassnoten nicht zu stark hervortreten. Die Akkorde der linken Hand sollen auf einem besonderen Manual gespielt werden, das ein etwas weiches Register als das des Pedal-Solos hat.

(d) It is suggested that a Mp. register of somewhat neutral tint be selected for this pedal solo, in order that the bass notes played with the left foot may not be too pronounced. The chords in left hand should be played on a separate manual with a register a little softer than the pedal solo.

First system of musical notation, featuring three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The music includes various chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines with slurs and accents.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with three staves. It features complex harmonic textures with many chords and moving lines, including some triplets and slurs.

Rechte Hand.
Right hand.

Third system of musical notation, starting with a section for the right hand. The first staff is in treble clef, and the second and third staves are in bass clef. The section begins with a trill (tr) and a rallentando (rall.) marking. It then transitions to a tempo (a tempo) section. The music includes various melodic and harmonic elements, with slurs and accents.

poco rall. *a tempo*

poco rall. *a tempo*

2^{tes} Clavier Oboe.
Sm. Oboe

rall.

rall.

Nur 16 Fuss.
16ft only

142.

mit rechtem Fuss.
with Right foot

143.

Dialogue.

Etüde in Pedal-Octaven.

Etude in Pedal Octaves.

Manual.

Pomposo.

Pedal.

ff

2^{tes} oder 3^{tes} Clavier 8 Fuss.
Sw. or Choir 8ft

p

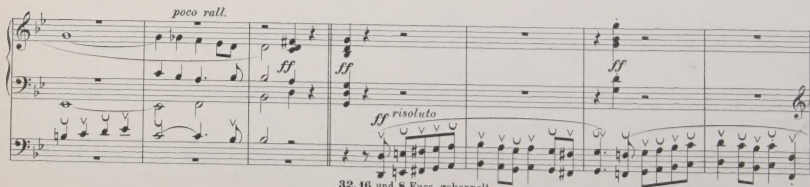
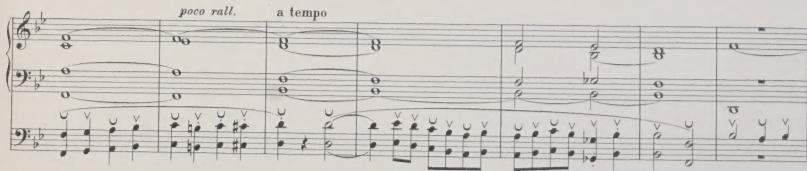
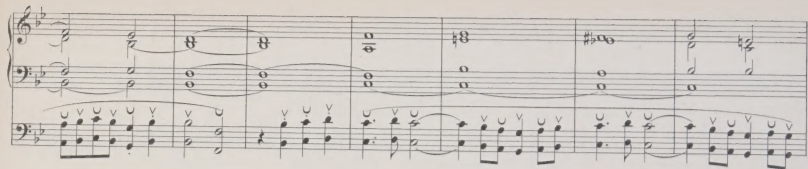
riten.

Pedal abtossen, Koppel nur zu 4 Fuss Fl.
Shut off pedal organ and couple to 4ft flutes only

8
p 2^{tes} oder 3^{tes} Clavier.
Sw. or Ch.

Placido.

Nur 4 Fuss Pedal.
Pedal 4ft only



32, 16 und 8 Fuss gekoppelt.
32, 16 and 8ft coupled
20336

First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music consists of chords in the upper staves and a complex, rhythmic pattern in the bass staff, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staves are empty. The bass staff continues the rhythmic pattern from the first system, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staves are empty. The bass staff begins with the instruction *riten. molto* and continues with the rhythmic pattern. A double bar line appears after the first measure of this system. Following the double bar line, the instruction *ad lib.* is written above the staff, and the music continues with a long, flowing line. The instruction *rall.* appears above the staff towards the end of the system. The system concludes with the instruction *p* (piano) below the staff.

Nur 4 Fuss Pedal.
Pedal Aft only

Tempo.

2^{tes} oder 3^{tes} Clavier.
Sw. or Ch.

Placido.

poco rall.

Tempo.

rall.

p

Nur 16 Fuss.
16ft only

Choral mit Zwischenspiel.

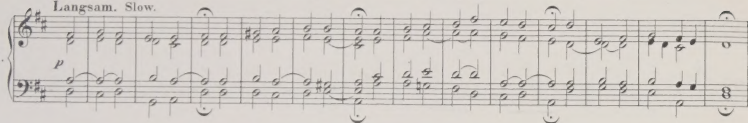
Chorale with Interludes.

Etüde für Arpeggien und Tonleiter-Passagen.

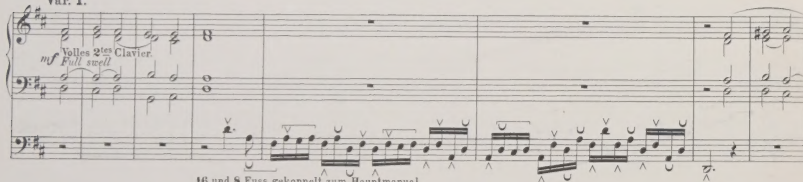
Etude in Arpeggios and Scale passages.

Langsam. Slow.

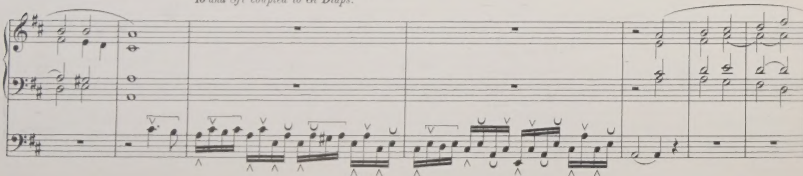
Manual.



Var. I.



16 und 8 Fuss gekoppelt zum Hauptmanual.
16 and 8ft coupled to Gt Diaps.



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The bass staff contains a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth and sixteenth notes, while the treble staff has a simpler melody. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Var. II.

Second system of musical notation, labeled "Var. II.". It includes a treble and bass staff. The bass staff has a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The treble staff has a simpler melody. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Hauptmanual 8 und 4 Fuss.
Gr 8 and 4ft

16 und 8 Fuss gekoppelt.
16 and 8ft coup.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The bass staff has a complex rhythmic pattern with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The treble staff has a simpler melody. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

First system of the musical score. The piano part (treble and bass staves) features a melody with various ornaments and a final flourish. The celeste part (bass staff, marked 'ch') plays a simple accompaniment.

Second system of the musical score. The piano part continues the melody with more ornaments. The celeste part (bass staff) plays a more active accompaniment with eighth notes.

Var. III.

Third system of the musical score, labeled 'Var. III.'. The piano part (treble and bass staves) features a melody with various ornaments. The celeste part (bass staff) plays a simple accompaniment.

Pedal abtossen.
Shut off pedal organ

Pedalkoppel zu Clarionet 8 Fuss.
Ped. coup. to Clarionet 8ft.

First system of musical notation. The top two staves (treble and alto) are mostly empty, with some chords in the final measure of the first system. The bottom staff (bass) contains a continuous eighth-note melody with various ornaments (v) and slurs.

Second system of musical notation. The top two staves continue with chords. The bottom staff continues the eighth-note melody, featuring a trill (tr) in the fourth measure.

Third system of musical notation. The top two staves continue with chords. The bottom staff continues the eighth-note melody. A bracket labeled "oder: or:" spans the first two measures of this system, indicating an alternative phrasing.

Var. IV.

The musical score for Variation IV consists of three systems, each with a piano (upper) and bass (lower) staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The first system begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The piano part features chords and single notes, while the bass part has a complex, rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The second system continues this pattern, with the piano part showing more complex chordal structures. The third system concludes the variation with similar rhythmic intensity in the bass and sustained chords in the piano. Various musical notations are used throughout, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *ff*.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains two measures of chords (F#4, A4) and (B4, D5), followed by three measures of rests. The middle staff (bass clef) contains two measures of chords (F#2, A2) and (B2, D3), followed by three measures of rests. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a continuous eighth-note melody starting on F#2, with various articulations including accents, slurs, and breath marks.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains three measures of rests. The middle staff (bass clef) contains three measures of rests. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the eighth-note melody from the first system, with various articulations including accents, slurs, and breath marks.

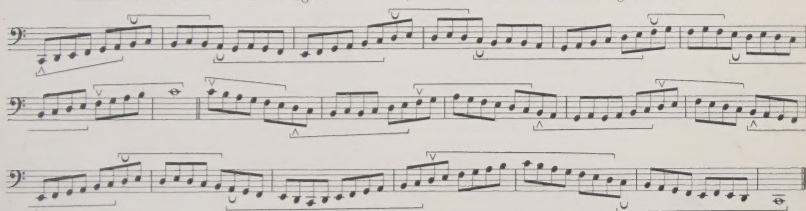
Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains three measures of rests. The middle staff (bass clef) contains three measures of rests. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues the eighth-note melody from the second system, with various articulations including accents, slurs, and breath marks. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Volles Werk.
Full

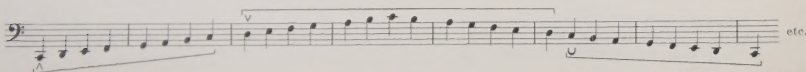
Anhang.

Der Fußsatz, der in den Übungen 82-83 für die Tonleiter C dur angegeben ist, wird zur Erlangung der Geläufigkeit empfohlen: jedoch soll man zum Studium und zum gelegentlichen Gebrauch auch den unten angegebenen Fußsatz üben. Die eine oder die andere Methode darf zuerst studiert werden, doch wird der Schüler gut thun, sich mit der einen Methode vertraut zu machen ehe er zu der zweiten fortschreitet. Ein Schüler, der beide Methoden beherrscht, wird ohne Schwierigkeit die passende Methode für irgend eine bestimmte Passage wählen können. Für das deutsche oder für ein anderes, mit etwas kurzen Tasten versehenes Pedalbrett, dürfte die unten angegebene Methode die passendste sein.

Alternativer Fußsatz für Übung 82.



Alternativer Fußsatz für Übung 83.



Appendix.

The footing given for the scale of C Major at exercises 82 and 83 is recommended for fluency, but as an Etude and for occasional use the footing given below should also be practised. Either method may be taken first, but the student will do well to acquire familiarity with one method before proceeding with the other. The student who can play either method freely will experience no difficulty in deciding which to adopt in any particular passage. With the German Pedal board or any Pedal board possessing somewhat short Pedal keys the method shewn below will probably be found the more convenient.

Alternative footing for Exercise 82.

Alternative footing for Exercise 83.

etc.

Tägliche Uebungen

DAILY EXERCISES

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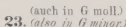
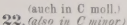
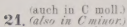
Zweite Abtheilung.

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20. (*Practise also in G minor.*)

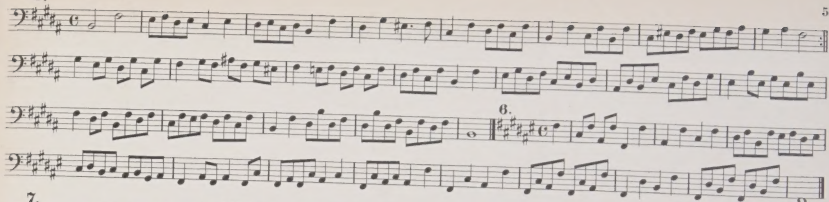


§ 2. Movement in various intervals.

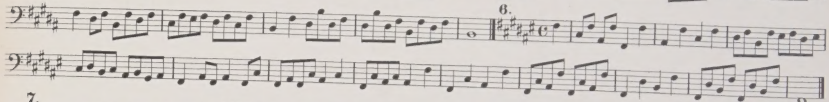


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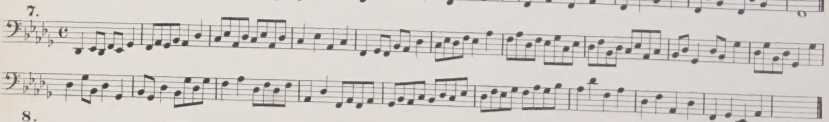
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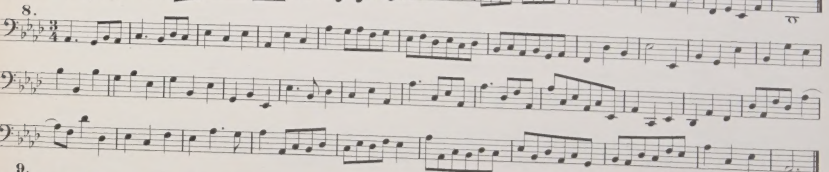
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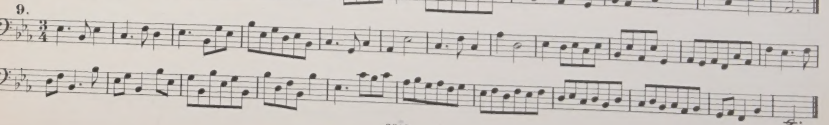
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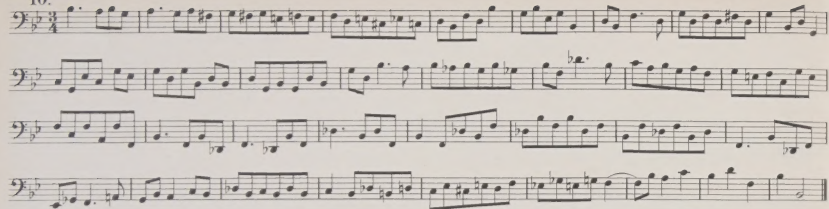
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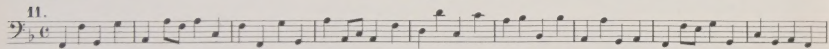
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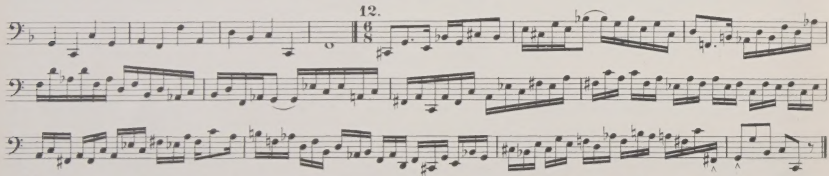
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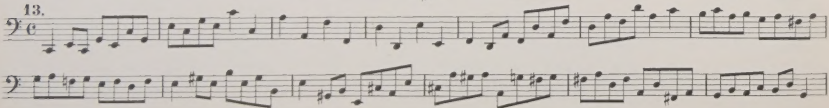
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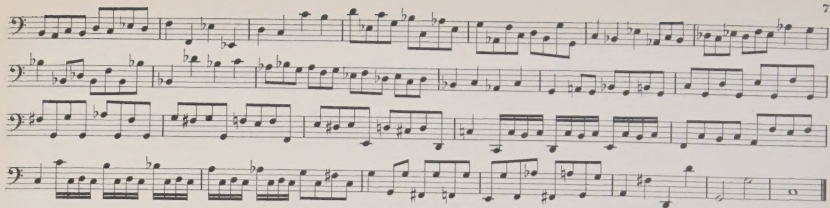


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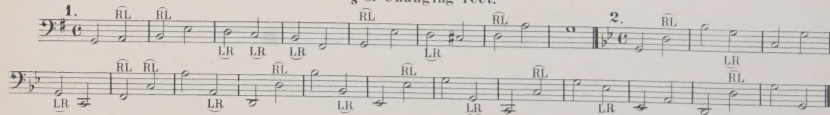
13.





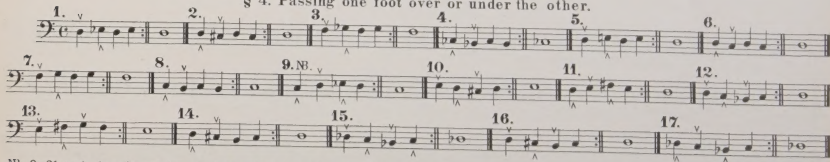
§ 3. Fusswechsel.

§ 3. Changing feet.



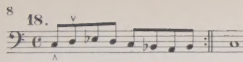
§ 4. Ueber- und Untersetzen.

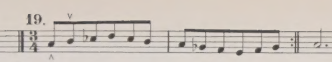
§ 4. Passing one foot over or under the other.

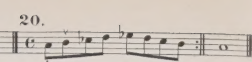


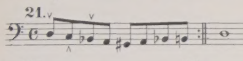
Nr. 9-21 auch ohne Obertasten zu üben mit der gleichen Applicatur.
Nr. 9-21 also to be practised without the short (black) keys but with the same fingering.

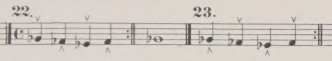
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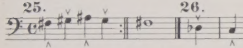
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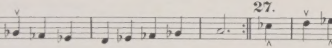
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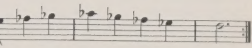
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22. 

23. 

24. 

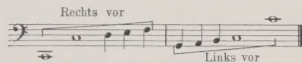
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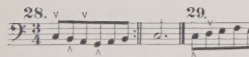
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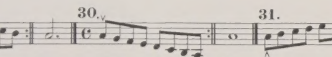
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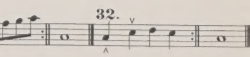
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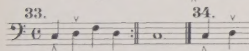
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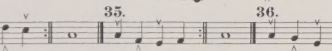


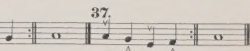
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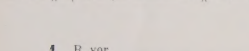
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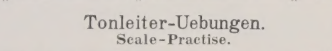
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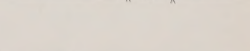
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32. 

33. 

34. 

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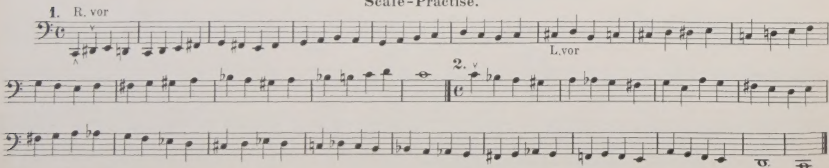
36. 

37.

Tonleiter-Uebungen. Scale-Practise.

1. R. vor

L. vor

2. 

3. 4.

5. R. vor 6. 7. 8. R. vor

9. R. vor 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

§ 5. Ueber- und Untersetzen in grösseren Intervallen. (Accorde)

§ 5. Passing one foot over or under the other in large intervals. (Chords)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

7. 8. 9. 10. 11.

12. 13. 14. 15. 16.

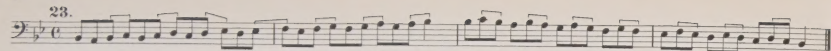
§ 6. Gebrauch von Spitze und Absatz.

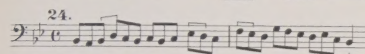
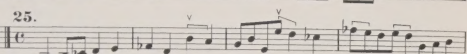
§ 6. Use of the toe and heel.

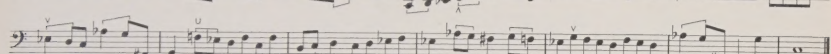
1. R. L. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22.

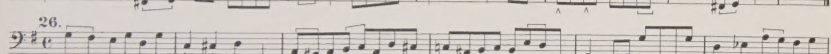
Abgleiten mit Spitze.
Sliding the toe.

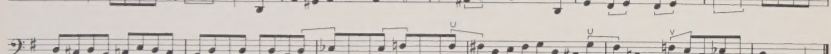
Nr. 21, 22 sind auch mit regelmässig abwechselnden Spitzen zu üben.
Nr. 21, 22 also to be practised with regularly changing toes.

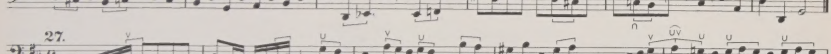
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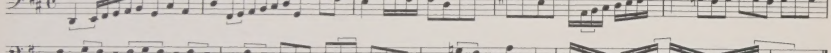
24.  25. 

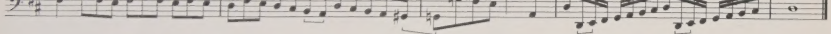


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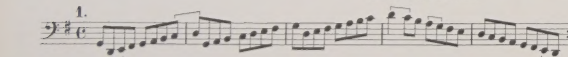
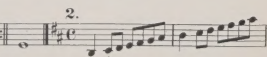


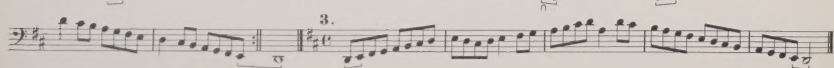
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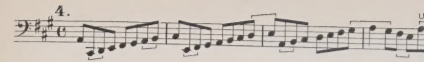


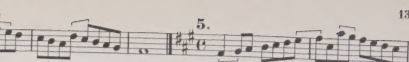


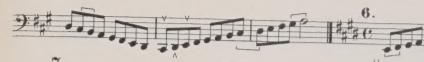
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Scale Practise.

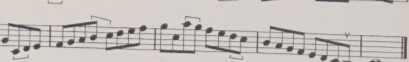
1.  2. 

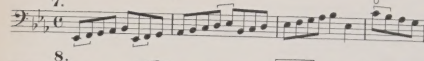
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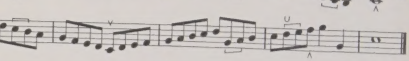
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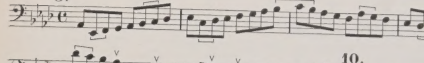
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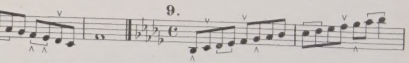
6. 

7. 

8. 

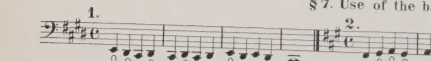
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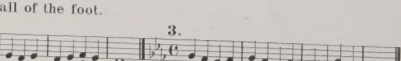
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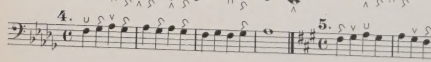
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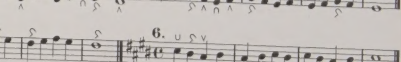
§ 7. Gebrauch des Ballen.

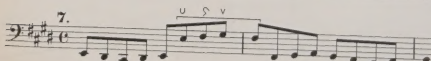
§ 7. Use of the ball of the foot.

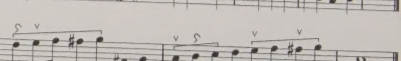
1. 

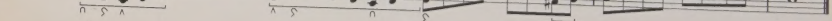
2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

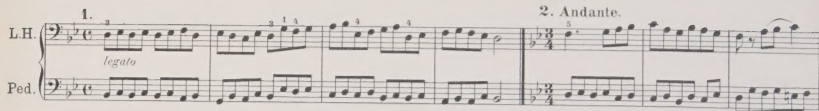
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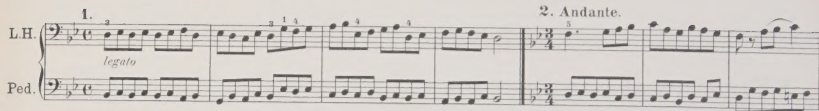
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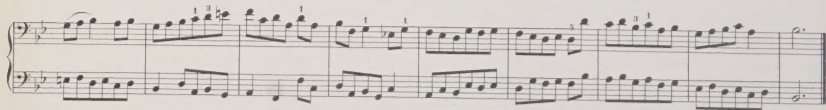
§ 10. Uebungen für Pedal mit linker Hand.

§ 10. Pedal-Exercises together with left hand.

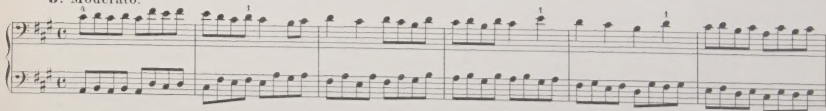
1. *legato* 2. Andante.

L.H. 

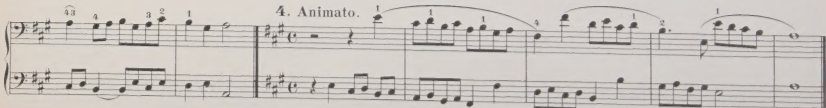
Ped. 



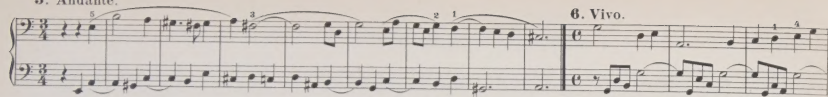
3. Moderato.



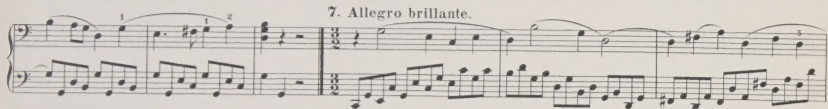
4. Animato.



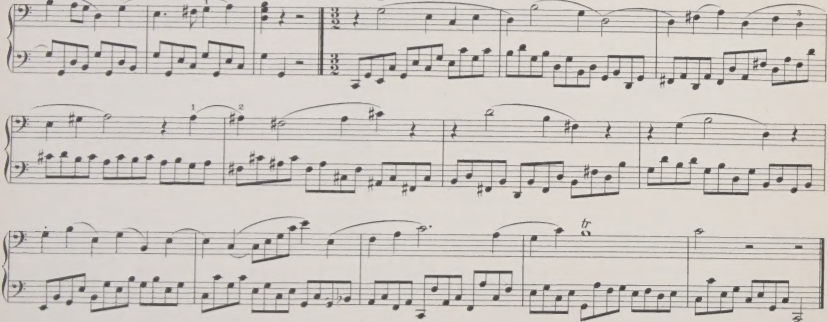
5. Andante.



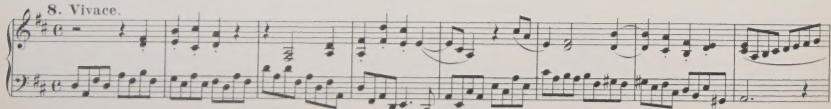
6. Vivo.



7. Allegro brillante.

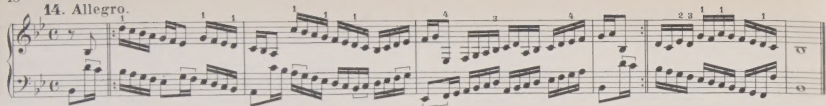


8. Vivace.

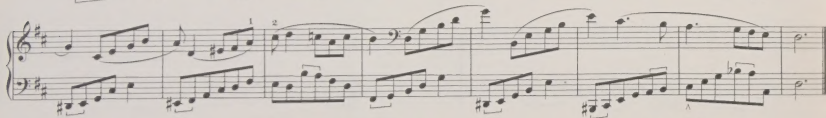
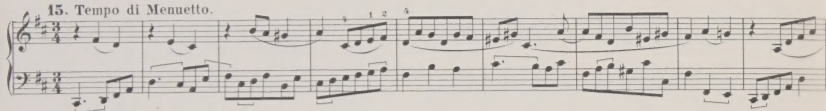


9. Andante.

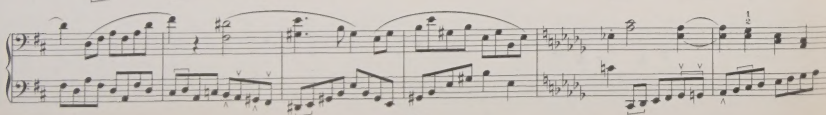
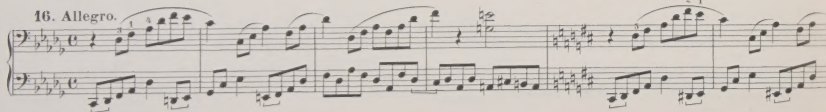
14. Allegro.

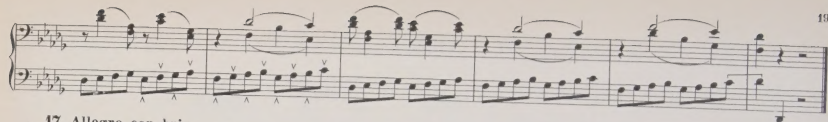


15. Tempo di Menuetto.

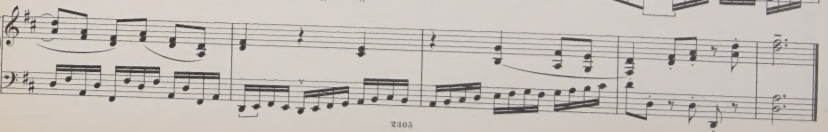
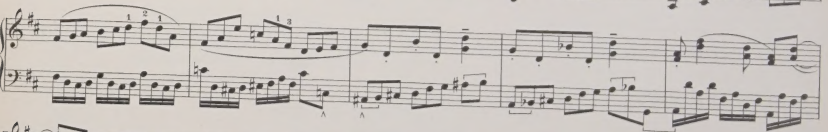
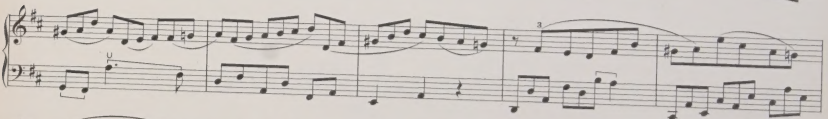
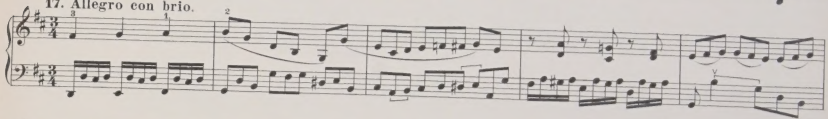


16. Allegro.





17. Allegro con brio.



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im Pedalspiel für Orgel (oder Pedalklavier)
for Pedal-Practise (Organ or Pedal-Pianoforte)

von

by

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Zweite Abtheilung.

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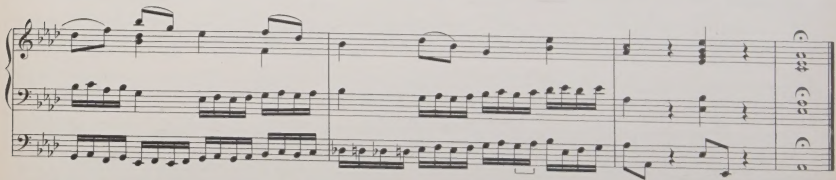
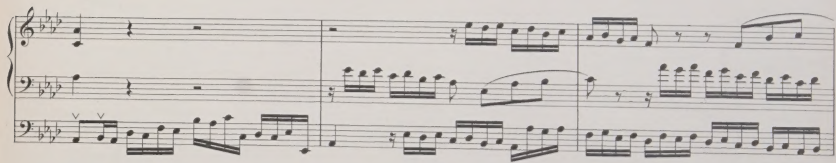
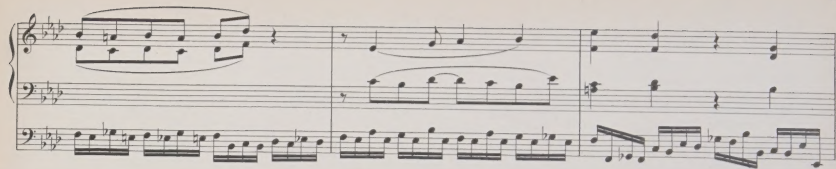
Abtheilung II. Part II.

No 1. Allegro moderato ♩ = 92-100.

Manual.

Pedal.

The musical score is written for a three-staff system. The top staff is the Manual part, and the bottom two staves are the Pedal part. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a metronome marking of ♩ = 92-100. The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece, with the Manual part starting on a whole note and the Pedal part on a half note. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system shows the end of the piece, with the Manual part ending on a whole note and the Pedal part on a half note.



№ 2. Poco Allegro $\text{♩} = 100-104$.

6

№ 2. Poco Allegro $\text{♩} = 100-104$.

f

legato

Fine.

7

D. C.

№3. Moderato $\text{♩} = 84$.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of three systems. The first system has a treble and bass staff. The second system has a treble and bass staff. The third system has a treble and bass staff. The music is in 3/4 time and includes various musical notations such as chords, arpeggios, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'.

This page contains three systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical elements:

- System 1:** The treble staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of chords and eighth-note patterns. The bass staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. There are trills in the treble staff.
- System 2:** The treble staff continues with chords and eighth-note patterns. The bass staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. There are trills in the treble staff.
- System 3:** The treble staff includes a trill marked 'tr' and ends with a double bar line. The bass staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment and ends with a double bar line.

No 4. Animato. $\text{♩} = 104.$

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a piano introduction in the bass staff, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The piano staff has a whole rest. The tempo is marked as Animato, with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The score is divided into four systems. The first system shows the piano introduction in the bass. The second system continues the piano introduction. The third system shows the piano and bass staves with various chords and melodic lines. The fourth system shows the piano and bass staves with various chords and melodic lines, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

№ 5. Allegretto $\text{♩} = 88.$

mf

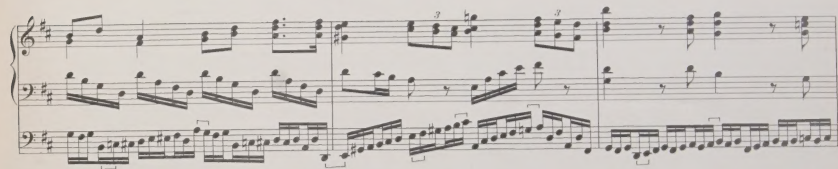
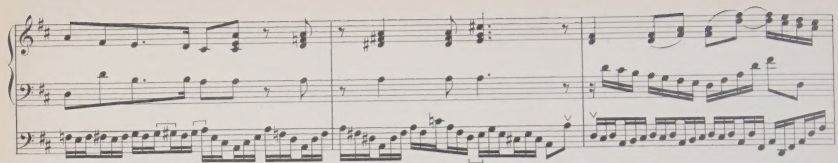
11

2308

№6. Moderato ♩ = 120.

ff legato

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The first system includes a 'ff legato' marking. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line is highly rhythmic, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The second system continues the piece with various melodic and harmonic developments. The third system concludes the piece with a final cadence.



14 N^o 7. Andante. ♩ = 66.

Cl. I.

Cl. II. *legato* *mp*

p

p

Cl. II.

Cl. I.

mp

CL. I.

CL. II. *p*

No 8. Allegretto. $\text{♩} = 100.$

mf

Fine.

CL. I.

CL. II.

D.C.

NB. ist auch mit dem andern Fuss anfangend zu üben.
to be practised also beginning with the other foot.

Nº 9. Un poco vivace. $\text{♩} = 62$.

musical score for No. 9, Un poco vivace. The score is in 2/4 time with a tempo of 62 beats per minute. It consists of three systems of piano and bass staves. The piano part features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes trills and slurs. The bass part provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Nº 10. Scherzando. $\text{♩} = 66$.

musical score for No. 10, Scherzando. The score is in 6/8 time with a tempo of 66 beats per minute. It consists of two systems of piano and bass staves. The piano part is marked "non legato mf" and features a melody with eighth notes and rests. The bass part is marked "mf" and features a steady accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

This page of musical notation, numbered 17, contains four systems of staves. The first system consists of a treble and bass staff with various chords and eighth notes. The second system includes a treble staff with a trill (tr) and a bass staff with a "L. vor" (left hand forward) marking. The third system has a treble staff with a "più f" (piano fortissimo) marking and a bass staff with eighth notes. The fourth system has a treble staff with a "p" (piano) marking and a bass staff with eighth notes. The page number "2406" is at the bottom center.

№ 11. Poco lento. $\text{♩} = 60$. *Legato*.

CL I

CL II

p

p

2306

This page of musical notation consists of four systems, each with three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The notation includes various note values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as accents (^) and slurs. The first system shows a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a more melodic line in the left hand. The second system features a prominent eighth-note pattern in the right hand. The third system continues the melodic development in the right hand. The fourth system concludes the page with a final cadence in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand.

Nº 12. Allegro. $\text{♩} = 112$.

Musical score for Piano and Clarinet in E major, 3/4 time, No. 12, Allegro. The score consists of four systems of staves. The piano part is on the left of each system, and the clarinet part is on the right. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 112 beats per minute. The first system includes the instruction *her voortretend* for the piano part. The score features various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* and *p*.

CL. I. | *pian f* | CL. II. | CL. II. | CL. I. |

CL. I. | CL. II. |

CL. I. | CL. II. |

CL. II. |

No 13. Moderato. $\text{♩} = 96$.

mf

2306

Musical score for No 14, Allegro, in B-flat major, 2/4 time. The score consists of four systems of piano and bass staves. The first system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a trill (*tr*) in the right hand. The second system includes a triplet (*3*) in the right hand. The third system includes a crescendo hairpin. The fourth system includes a repeat sign and a double bar line. The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

24 N^o 15. Agitato. $\text{♩} = 80$.

Nº 16. Lento. $\text{♩} = 120.$
molto legato

Cl. II *mf* *f*

Cl. I.

2306

26 № 17. Poco Allegro. ♩ = 144 - 152.

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Poco Allegro' with a metronome indication of ♩ = 144 - 152. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) marking. The third system features a piano (p) marking. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and chordal structures. The score is written for piano and features three systems of staves.

2306

Nº 18. Poco Adagio. $\text{♩} = 96$.

Cl. I.
p

Cl. II.
non legato

simile

2306

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piano and two clarinets. The tempo is 'Poco Adagio' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The score is divided into three systems, each with four measures. The piano part is written in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first clarinet (Cl. I.) plays in the treble clef, and the second clarinet (Cl. II.) plays in the bass clef. The piano part features a variety of textures, including arpeggiated chords, flowing sixteenth-note passages, and sustained chords. The clarinets provide harmonic support and melodic lines, with the second clarinet often playing a more active role than the first. The first system includes dynamic markings 'p' (piano) and 'non legato'. The second system includes the marking 'simile'. The third system ends with a measure marked '2306'.

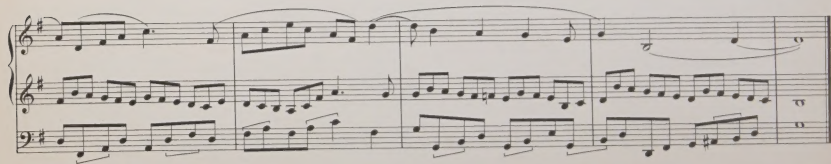
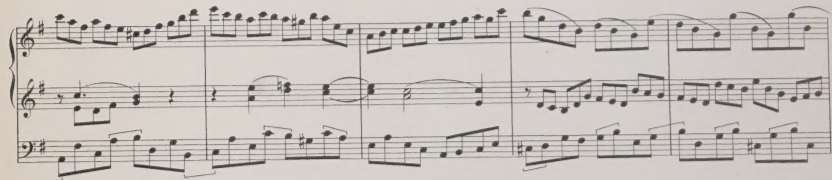
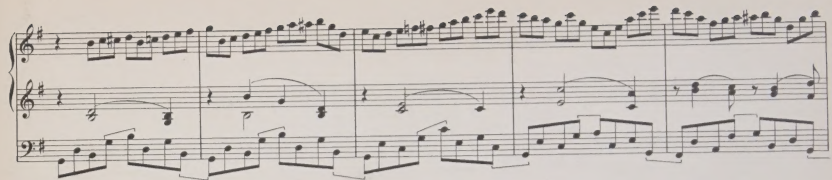
This page of musical notation consists of three systems, each with three staves. The first system features a treble staff with a melodic line and two bass staves with a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues the piece, with the treble staff showing more complex melodic figures and the bass staves providing a steady accompaniment. The third system concludes the page with a final cadence. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'.

Nº 19. Commodo. ♩ = 96.

Cl. II.
mf legato
 Cl. I.

Cl. I.

sempre legato



No 20. Allegretto. ♩. 69.

This musical score is for a piece titled "No 20. Allegretto. ♩. 69." It is written for piano and consists of four systems of music. Each system contains a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. There are also dynamic markings like "mf" and "f", and articulation marks like "acc" and "acc." The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of four systems of music. Each system is written for piano (piano) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The first system shows a continuous melody in the treble and a supporting bass line. The second system continues the piece with similar melodic and harmonic development. The third system introduces some harmonic changes, including a key signature change to F major (no sharps or flats) in the final measures. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The handwriting is clear and legible, typical of a composer's manuscript.

Nº 21. Molto tranquillo e legato. ♩ = 63.

p
glissando

Nº 22. Moderato. ♩ = 80.

f
legato

No 23. Moderato. $\text{♩} = 92$.

№ 24. Adagio ♩ = 100.

p molto legato

RL

LR

R.vor

Fine.

Allegro. ♩ = 132.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble and bass staff for the piano, followed by a single bass staff. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The first system consists of five measures. The piano part has a forte dynamic 'f' in the first measure. The second system also consists of five measures, with trills marked 'tr' in the piano part. The third system consists of five measures, ending with a double bar line and a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) marking. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

No 25. Con bravura. ♩ = 104.

ff

ff

R. vor

L. vor

2806

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